PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M. L. PENINSULAR	9237	T. Leigh	10th "
* ARABIA	7908	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7918	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	8071	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7913	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	9237	T. Leigh	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	9251	J. F. Jephson	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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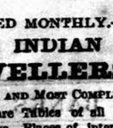
F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* A STEAMER			1st October 1901.
"			1st November 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE, P.	Berberovich	4,235	13th Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER			in January 1902

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,126	" 687-8.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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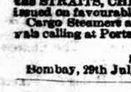
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Saccoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. S. Dea. BALDUINO	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901.
" R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporito	15th Sept., 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577 8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

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C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,357 tons, Captain Flaudin, to sail on or about 21st August, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

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THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 380 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under:—

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For Ulwa via Uran, at about 1-20 P.M.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd Aug, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Husreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

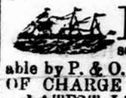
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 7th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"OBRA," ..... 5,151 tons.....to sail about 10th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1432	Tepe	5th August.
S. S. SULTAN	2831	Scharfe	19th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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Bombay, 12th July, 1901.

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REVISED PRICES.

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	32	16
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With Cure	50	24	16
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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

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60	25	12	5

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MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.

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VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.

ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS

URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)

BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.

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CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.

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CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.

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MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.

SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
GENERAL KITCHENER ..... per 100	4	0	EXTRA No. 3 ..... per 100	1	
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AROMATIC..... "	2	12	GOLD TIPPED.		
INDIA ..... "	2	8	EXTRA No. 1 ..... per 100	2	8
EXTRA No. 1 ..... "	2	4	EXTRA No. 2 ..... "	2	0
EXTRA No. 2 ..... "	1	12	TOMMIES..... "	1	8

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SCHIRDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic ...	780	73 0	38 12
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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
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THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARE,
&c. &c., &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	&c. &c. &c
	&c. &c. &c	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "SALAZIE," from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN, etc., are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the VICTORIA DOCK, SHED No. 2. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st August, 1901.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "ADRIATICO," from RANGOON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

H. PETEANI,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1901.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held TO-DAY at 3 P. M.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

2nd August, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will RUN between VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY, and POONA, on 3rd, 17th, 21st and 21th August, 1901, for the convenience of Passengers wishing to attend the Poona Races.

DOWN TRAIN.	H. M.	UP TRAIN.	H. M
Victoria T. Bombay ... D.	11 30	Poona ..... D.	19 30
Poona ..... A.	14 47	Victoria T. Bombay A.	23 6

A DINING CAR will be attached to these Special Trains.

Tickets for journey and meals must be purchased at Victoria Terminus the day previous to departure.

For Fares and all other particulars see the Notice exhibited at Stations, or application can be made to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

H. C. RADFORD,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 31st July, 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

Capital—Rupees Five Lakhs, divided into 5,000 Shares of Rupees 100 each.

At present Shares of the value of Rs. 3,25,000 will be allotted, out of which Shares of Rs. 1,26,000 will be given to Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor in part payment for the purchase of the Land from him by the Company, and the remaining Rs. 2,00,000 are offered to the Public.

Payment for the Shares will have to be made as under:—
Rs. 10, at the time of applying for the Shares.
Rs. 50, one month after the date of application for Shares.
Rs. 40, two months after the date of application for Shares.

DIRECTORS:
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
THE HON'BLE MR. DAJI ABAJI KHARE, B.A., LL.B., J.P.
RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., J.P.
MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE CONTRACTOR, Esq., (Ex-Officio.)

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. NANU AND HORMUSJEE.
BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AGENTS:
MESSRS. MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE, & Co.

THE above Company is formed for purchasing extensive Tracts of Land admeasuring in all about 6,000 acres situate in the District of Thana, and owned by Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor, and to bring them under cultivation, and develop the resources thereof. Portions of land are already under grass, rice, and bagayet cultivation, while some portion is yet to be reclaimed and put under cultivation.

Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee, the vendor of the Lands and a Member of the Agents' Firm, has guaranteed for 10 years Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum on the subscribed Capital.

That portion of the land alone which is under grass cultivation, brings in at present a net income of Rs 12,000 a year, and is expected to go on giving increased income every year.

As at present Shares of the value of Rs. 2,00,000 only are offered to the Public and the net income from grass land alone is Rs. 12,000, there is a certainty of Subscribers getting every year at least 6 per cent. Dividend on their Shares irrespective of the guarantee mentioned above.

Further particulars can be learnt from the Company's Prospectus, Copies of which, and the Forms for Application for Shares, can be obtained from the Company's Office, No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.

MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE & Co.,
Agents.

HUNTLY BLEND
WHISKY.
THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

HORSE'S FOOD,
Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
HORNBY ROAD,
Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in Stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

OAK TRAYS with Nickel mounts, Oval in 4 seizes Rs. 15, Rs. 18, Rs. 21 and Rs. 24, Oblong 12 in. Rs. 12, 14 in. Rs. 16, 16 in. Rs. 18, 19 in. Rs. 21.—MAHOMED & Co., Ltd. Bombay & Poona.

INSECT POWDER VERMITE—KILLS! KILLS!! KILLS!!! Used by the ADMIRALTY and WAR OFFICE. Harmless to everything except Insects. Per box Ans. 14.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN-PROOF HELMETS, Light Weight, Pith, Covered Best Grey Felt, Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8. Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8. New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Real Panama Straw Hats.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

IF you are anxious to deal in Sewing Machines write for Wholesale Terms to the SINGER Co. Importers of German Imitations repent to their bitter end and ultimately become Insolvents. Cheaper at first is dearer in the end.

OUR SALE being now OVER, we are clearing Remnant Stock, by job lots, seven useful articles for one rupee at SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED L. M. & S. having a thorough knowledge of Native medicine and homeopathy. Salary Rs. 75 with an increment of Rs. 5 each year, rising to Rs. 100 on condition of good service. Applications with testimonials of good character should be forwarded to H. H. BHAVSINHJI, the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-1 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINE MECHANICAL WORK in all branches undertaken by
THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE HOUSE FOR BOOTS, SHOES & LEATHER GOODS.—Upwards of 1000 pairs of BOOTS and SHOES now on view, can all be seen in one glance round our Show Room. All shapes and sizes, broad medium and pointed toes. Price from Rs. 3 per pair.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts and Co.), Bombay.

HALSE'S FAMOUS "SILVER CREAM" for plating Electros, Copper, Nickel, Brass &c., without Battery. Rubbed on with the thumb, polished with a cloth. Re. 1. HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Byculla.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES of all Descriptions for HIRE and SALE. Apply E. C. PALLONJEE, No. 22, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

FOR SALE.—ORANG-OUTANG from the Malay Peninsula; for particulars, show and price at the residence of Mr. C. COLONNELLO, Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

KHAKI OIL.—A marvellous radical cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc. A European patient says: "It gave me an entire relief in one single night." Re. 1. Of all Dealers in Medicines.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 24 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

CLEARANCE of 24 Hand Gramophones, 360 Records for same, 22 American Whalebone Buggy Whips, and various Novelties at Half Prices. Apply THE BOMBAY TRADING SYNDICATE, opposite Custom House.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pean Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intone, Arstons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 5th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of contract for the SUPPLY of 5,00,000 Maunds of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government for M. E. 1077 will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, at 1 P.M. on the 17th September 1901.

For further information refer to hand-bills which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. Walther Easterday and Co., Bombay.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 18th July, 1901.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

UNDER Section 48 (3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay have to APPOINT an ASSESSOR to the Tribunal of Appeal to be constituted under Section 48 (1) of the aforesaid Act.

2. The Assessor will be appointed for a term of one year, but will be eligible for reappointment.

3. Government have fixed the remuneration of the Assessor as follows:—
A retaining Fee of Rs. 50 per mensem, and a Fee at the rate of Rs. 15 for each hour during which the Tribunal sits to perform the functions of the Court under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

4. Gentlemen wishing to apply are requested to send in their applications, which should state their qualifications, to the Undersigned on or before the 5th August, 1901.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,310,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

42 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. | Managers.
JOHN WALTER.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system, than it penetrates and permeates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILLE JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles—TREZETKA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs 5

JOHN BEGG'S ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,

As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.

The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.

Agents:—BOMBAY—PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd.
MADRAS—SPENCER & CO., Ltd.
RANGOON—ARTHUR BARNES & CO., Ltd.

General Export Agents—BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LONDON.

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ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS

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PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies, for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper will be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in advance, and should be addressed H. H. MAYOGUNN. "St. James Budget" Office, 15 Dorset Street, London, E.C.

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TWO "GRAND PRIZES"
AWARDED TO
HUNTLEY & PALMERS
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READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—
"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."
The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—
"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

CALVERT'S

20% CARBOLIC SOAP	CARBOLIC OINTMENT
Cures and prevents Insect and Mosquito bites.	A Sovereign remedy for all Skin ailments.
The strongest Carbolic Toilet Soap.	FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapore, Patna.
H. FREDERICKSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Gujerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,
GORAKHPUR,
ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to
MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved lists on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

NO MORE ICE!
A BOON TO MANKIND!!

THE SIMPLEX Water Coolers will cool water or any liquid to a freezing point at a very small cost in two minutes; 2,000 sold last year. Cheap, simple, durable. Can be manipulated by a child. Indispensable in districts where Ice is not easily obtainable. German Silver Water Coolers, Rs. 5-8; Zinc made, Rs. 3-3 each, including packing and postage.—To be had only from Sole Agents.
GENERAL TRADING CO.,
166-68, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 1.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First Insertion ..... Rs. 1
Second do. ..... „ 1-8
Third do. ..... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 9 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-6

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... As. 8 per line
Second do ..... „ 4
Third do ..... „ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum .....

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF VALUABLE PAIR OF LARGE DIAMOND EAR-DROPS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 255 of 1893.

Sale Mahomed and others
vs.
Lady Janbai and others.

Under instructions from Mr. R. C. Macleod, Receiver, appointed in this Suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd August 1901, at 3 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort,

One pair of large diamond ear-drops.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT VITHALWADY.

Notice is hereby given that in exercise of the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 22nd day of October 1897, and under the instructions of the mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Vithalwady, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst, at 4 p. m., (subject to conditions of sale which will then be produced), the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground situate on the north side of Vithalwady street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts, of which Jijibhy Jewaji is Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector or Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 1713, street No. 42, Street Telwady, Ward G, and Ward No. 1635, 1636, Street Nos. 93 and 97, Vithalwady Street, Ward and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Purshotam Govindji, on or towards the west by other property of the mortgagor and hereinafter secondly described on or towards the north by Telwady Lane, and on or towards the south by Vithalwady Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Ruttonsey Lalji or his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Vithalwady Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Collector of Taxes under Ward No. 1-637 Street No. 99-101, Vithalwady Street, Ward C and Ward No. 163, Street No. (1) Vithalwady Street, Ward C, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property herein before mentioned or described, on or towards the west by the property belonging to Premji Nundoo, and now belonging to Thaker Tricumdas Purshotumdas, on or towards the north by Telwady Lane, and on or towards the south by Vithalwady Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Thaker Goculdas Gordhandas as Trustee for the mortgagor.

The conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers or of Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, at the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 bay Arab, 14 1-2, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong bay waler gelding 15-2 8 years old, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong English built victoria by Kesterton, suitable for single or pair.

On SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Retreat, Bellasis Road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Ludha Khimam and Co., the valuable black wood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design made to order, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, 1 Singer's sewing machine, 1 English fire-resisting safe by S. F. Turner with Chubb's patent lock and key, on stand, handsome China and Japanese vases and rich table ornaments, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one large English stove, one handsome strong light victoria in good order &c., &c., the property of G. G. CREIG, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waudby Road, Fort, opposite to Bombay Gymkhana, the valuable, black wood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware by Read and Barton, one sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., first-rate pictures, large size Brussels carpets, rich China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, rich open carved bedstead, eight day's clock and time pieces, &c., &c., the property of W. PEARSON, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND BENTWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following consisting of iron painted folding chairs, teapoys, garden seats bentwood sofas and chairs, rolled gold jewellery, sample watches by Waltham and Co. of America, brass and iron bedsteads, water proof umbrellas, large and small carpets and rugs, over-coats, American plateware, leather and plush goods, binoculars, albums, etc.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at B 2 Warrant Officers Quarters, Middle Colaba, handsome teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, English tapestry covers, hand sewing machine complete, wearing apparel, etc., the property of Mr. R. J. Burgham proceeding to England.

The property is on view

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN AND SILK GOODS, VELVET OVERCOATS, SUITS, AND FURNITURE ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chandanwady, west to the Parsee New Fire Temple, the stock-in-trade of the Bombay New Tailoring Establishment, consisting of pieces of woolmeres, tweed, flannel, alpacca, chintz, linen, bows and ties, children suits and frocks, lace braces, caps, overcoats, Turkish towl, peak caps, coats, pants scent by Atkinson and others, Japanese panels, buttons glass cupboards, Singer's foot sewing machine, pier glasses etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as almirah, cupboard, dining table by Robert, chest of drawer, teapoys, easy-chairs, sofas, revolving top office table, 4-light kerosine lamp.

6 dozen real ashwood English-made billiard cues.
13 yards superior billiard cloth (new).
1 soda water making machine.

On account of the manufacturers.—

2 Fine Indian woollen carpets 15 1-2 by 12 and 12 by 9 feet.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Noorbhoy Cassumjee and Messrs Jehangir Dhunjibhoy & Co.—

Ex S S "Mikado."

101 Half round iron bolts.

AT 2 P M.

4 new ladies' and gent's bicycles.
1 second-hand victoria,
1 glass-fronted double seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 second-hand landau.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 40,000 CASKS KEROSINE OIL.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Begmahomed Hajee Abd Rehman, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

About 40,000 cases kerosine oil, "Anchor" brand.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BALAJEE SHAMSET STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Laljee Kurson the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased Mortgagor, Orah Hussomally Lookmanjee and also on account and at the risk of Mariambai, daughter of Khanbhai Isaji, and widow of the said Hoosomally Lookmanjee, the Guarantor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of Mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 7th day of September, 1897, and 6th day of October, 1898, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate at Balajee Shamset Street, on the north side thereof, outside the Fort formerly in the Mandvee Sub-district and now in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax old No. 523 and new No. 2661, old survey No. 3174, and new survey No. 1914, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 15, and now under Street No. 70 to 74 and Ward C. No. 613 (1), and bounded on the east partly by the property of Dossabhoy Shaikbhoy and Esmajee Shaikbhoy and formerly partly by the property of Runcoord Mohunlal and now that of Jaffer Abdoolly, on the west formerly by the house of Panachand Tarachund and then of Bhanji Hurji and now that of Hurjiwan Mohunlal, on the North by the property of Framjee Kuuljee Soonawalla, and now that of Orah Abdoolly Ahmedji, and on the south by the Balajee Shamset Street aforesaid, and the same premises have been in the occupation of the tenents of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1901.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 31.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 10,00,000.

Rs. 4,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 1,90,000 do. Bombay.
Rs. 3,50,000 do. Madras.

At 1s. 3 29-32d. minimum rate received 6 per cent. Average rates of allotment 15'91.
Total amount sold during week, nil
Amount to be allotted next week. Rs. 20,00,000.
Extra allotments Rs. 40,000 Bills to Madras at 1s 3 15-16.

2½ per cent. Consols	£ 93 1-2	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£ 101	= +1·4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 93 7-8	= ,,
Bar Silver in London	26 15-16	= ,,
,, New York	58 5-8	= ,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25'19 1-2	+ 1
,, New York	4'87 1-2	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent	= ,,
,, Short London Bills	2 5-8 ,,	= ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 1-4 ,,	= ,,

Sheep skins sale closed to-day. Total quantity sold 1,010,000. Sheep skins Bombay 1-2d. lower.
Rapeseed Brown 40, Aug.-Sep. Hamburg sellers tone easier.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports nil Spot 4 13-32. Arrival closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

July-Aug.	Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
4 16	4 6	4 4	4 4
—1	—1		

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 31st July:—

Cotton	617 bales.
Wheat	8,180 cwts.
Linseed	4,055 ,,
Rapeseed	10,287 ,,
Gingellyseed	109 ,,
Poppyseed	2,459 ,,
Groundnuts	33 ,,
Castorseed	1,037 ,,
Rice	11,924 ,,
Myrabollams	nil. ,,

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 1.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened slightly easier this morning and Bank T. T. at 1s. 3 29-32d was not available for cash, though it was offered for delivery a week hence. Other quotations are all unchanged and the forward market remains steady. The best rate for credits is 1s. 4 3-32d for ready and August delivery. We quote:—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 d. 7-8
Do. Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do ,, ,, Francs	199
30 days' sight Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	195
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

After the excitement over yesterday's settlement the market has eased off a little and the rates quoted to-day are 96 9 for cash and 96'6 for 30th August delivery with little business passing.

FREIGHT.

The market remains very dull. The line for Hamburg offered at 14s. has been booked by speculators for August shipment and a small quantity has been placed at 13s. 6d. for Antwerp and Dunkirk.

SEEDS.

As there are few buyers at present quotations the general tone of the market is easier and business reported is on a small scale. Linseed is quoted Rs. 10-5 to 10-6 with little enquiry. Rapeseed is also quiet at Rs. 6-11 to 6-12 for Brown Cawnpore and Delhi. Popyseed is easy at Rs. 8-13 to 8-14. Castorseed unchanged at Rs. 33-12.

COTTON.

There is still a good enquiry from local mills and Japan shippers which keeps the market steady. For the lower classes of cotton dealers are willing to make concessions, but this does not apply to the higher classes and good stapled varieties, on which the demand chiefly runs, and for which full prices are paid. The day's sale are estimated at about 2,500 bales. The Sutta market is quiet but steady, quotations being as follows:—

Bengals fully good	...Rs. 106 1-2	15-25th Jan. 1902
Khandesh	do. ,, 170	do.
Broach M. G. good	,, 204 1-2	15-25th March 1902

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 2.

Before the Hon'ble The CHIEF Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1159—Daphtary and F—Joseph Baptista and others vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay and others—Craigie L and O—settled for dismissal.

1160-Crawford B and Co—Govind Sudkoji Bole vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson.

1158—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy—Tyabjee D and Co.

1125—Thakurdas and Co—Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and another vs Karmally Rahimbhoy—Wadia and G.

1137—Thakurdas D and Co—Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and another vs Karmally Rahimbhoy—Wadia and G.

1129—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata vs Marwadi Jeetmul Ramanand and another—Payne G S and M.

1130—Mulla and M—Hoorbai widow vs Soolman Abdool Vahid—Framjee and O.

1136—Crawford B and Co—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs The New Motussil Co Ld—Payne G S and M.

1146—Tyabjee D and Co—Shridhur Gopinath and others vs Gordhundas Gokuldas—Bicknell M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

655-06—Smetham B and N—Amiribhee widow and another vs Abdul Latiff bin Shaik M Yoosuf—Ardeshir H D and Co. Thakurdas and Co and in person. Part heard.

14-01—Little and Co—George H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Madhavjee V—Part heard.

499-00—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co—for postponement.

678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.

359-00—Mathubhai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For Trial of an Issue.

71-95—Maganlal and J—T Manockchand and another vs K Raghunathdas and others—Pestonjee R and K, for claimants.

Long Causes.

751-99—Khunderao and S G Ram Shabimal and others vs Mithelal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

429-95—Payne G S and M—N Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S—To vary Commissioners Report.

29-01—Unwalla and P—Samuel R Samuel vs Shalome Bapoojee—Mantri and B.

740-00—Mantri and B Sekinabu widow vs Mulla Khanali Ismail—Captain and V.

26-01—Framjee and D—Mahomed Hoosein vs Oomer Gunny —Little and Co.

846-00—Sorabjee and J—Amir Buksh bin Syed Aminula vs Essoofally Jewajee—Mulla and M.

851-00—Muljee and R—Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Salay Mahomed vs Sena Siba and others—Mansukhal D and J.

539-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Tyebally Karimjee and others vs Sarafally Mahomedally Tanawala—Little and Co

4-01—Jamsetjee and R—Dulubdas Balmukandas vs Pandu Pawabia—Dikshit and D.

160-01—Craigie L and O—Basil Scott Ag Advocate General vs Javardhan Balkrina—Craigie L and O.

612-98—K D Shroff—Mangaldas Harivalabdas vs Harivalabdas Balgowandas—Wadia and G.

CADET W. H. N. DEANE, of H.M.S. Worcester, has obtained the King's Gold Medal for 1901, the highest honor a cadet can take in the training ship, and the Lord Brassey Prize for an essay on "The Navy League" with a St. John Ambulance and two sports prizes. He is the second surviving son of Captain J. B. Deane, the Harbour Master of Bombay.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 9-33a. Low water, 3-50m., 6-38s.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Kobe per extra s.s. Lincolnshire will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-day.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The Head Branch daily average attendance was 204, the admissions 2,191, while the prevailing diseases are fever and diarrhœa.

END OF THE STRIKE.—The 250 women of the mule and thrashing departments, of the David Sassoon Mill at Ghorupdeo Road, who struck work, returned to duty yesterday morning on the understanding that their grievances would be looked into.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDOO ORPHANAGE.—The following contributions are acknowledged:—Rs. 101, Mr. Keshowji Damji Hirji; Rs. 30 Mr. Vaghji Haridas; Rs. 232-4 from the ghee merchants, Mandvi, Moondi Bazar; 1-2 khandi of wheat, Mr. Savji Coovarji; 1-2 khandi Millet, and 1-4 khandi pulse, Mr. Moti Hirji; 1-2 khandi rice, Mr. Champsi Harji through Hansraj; one khandi wheat, Mr. Keshowji Damji; 2 khandis millet, Mr. Lalji Purshotam; 1 case of kerosine oil R. B. Keshowji Nathoo Sailor; 8 odhanas 8 ghagras, 8 vests 15 pairs of chotas 15 Bail Keshavbai Velinkar; 100 cotton sheets Joshi Giga Pardhan.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. P. Byrne the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Shavle Krishna, a dock-labourer, aged twenty-three years. On the 6th July last deceased was engaged in unloading a ship and storing goods on the first floor of a shed in the Prince's Dock. He was standing on a small landing stage outside the door of the shed. Suddenly a squall came on and the door flew open and the man was knocked off the stage. He fell on the ground from a height of about twenty feet, injuring his spine. He was removed to the hospital, where he died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 23rd July:—

THE NEW LOAN.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, No. 219, dated 25th June 1901, approving of the recommendations of the Finance and Establishment Committee on the question of raising the balance (Rs. twelve and a half lakhs) of the Rupees twenty-five lakhs loan sanctioned by Government in 1900.

Submitted the tenders received by the Secretary up to one o'clock p. m. (gun fire) on Monday, the 22nd July 1901, which were thereafter opend in the presence of the Chairman. In all 149 tenders were received, of which one not being in order was rejected, the remaining 148 tenders aggregated Rs. 50,60,000 as under:—

Number of tenders.	Rate per cent.		Amount tendered. Rs.
1	100		4,000
1	99 1-2		3,000
2	99 5-8		3,01,000
4	99 3-16		5,01,000
5	99 1-4		5,25,000
3	99 3-16		3,70,000
2	99 1-16		52,000
11	99		1,85,000
98		and over	27,27,000
15	97	and over	3,59,000
3	96	and over	15,000
2	95	and over	3,000
1	94		5,000
148		Rs.	51,60,000

Resolution.—Tenders at and over Rs. 99-5-0 should be accepted in full. The balance of the loan, or Rs. 3,41,000, should be distributed "pro rata" between those who tendered at Rs. 99-4-0, and the deposits of all those who tendered below that rate should be returned. With reference to the recommendation sanctioned by Trustees Resolution, No. 219, dated 25th June, 1901, in para. 2 of the Finance and Establishment Committee's Proceedings relating to the Trustee's own investments, Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rupees One Lakh should be taken up at the average rate of the accepted tenders.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 19th July 1901.	Total from 1st April to 19th July 1901.	For week ending 19th July 1900.	Total from 1st April to 19th July 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	329	17	336
,, ,, out of ,, ,,	13	335	18	334
,, transported	4	224	19	203
,, attended to	2	24	6	28
,, warped	...	14	4	24

CRICKET.

XXI BO. I. VS 14TH BO. I.

Played on Tuesday 30th July 1901 on the XXI Bo. I. ground between XXI Bo. I. and 14th Bo. I. resulting in a win for the XXI Bo. I. by 22 runs. The scores were as under:—

XXI BO. I.

1st Innings.		* 2nd Innings.	
Lne Naik Gennak, c Shankar, b Sivram	0	c Nathu, b Sivram	0
Pte Shaik Ebram, c Sivram, b Nathu	0	b Sivram	1
Cr Hav Shankar, b Nathu	12	C Mahamud, b Nathu	7
Henji Daldy, b Nathu	4	Run out	7
Pte Kasim, c Sivram, b Nathu	7	c Gul Mohamed b Sivram	0
Lieut Glynton, b Nathu	2	b Nathu	0
Pte Kanmehter, c Akbar, b Sivram	15	l b w Sivram	0
Pte Soimehter, c Ahmed b Sivram	0	c Shankar, b Sivram	14
Pte Govind, c Gul Mohamed, b Sivram	14	b Sivram	3
Havr Fakir, Mahomed, c Mohamed, b Sivram	1	b Sivram	0
Pte Saknak not out	0	Not out	3
Total	56	Total	35

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Sivram	73	25	2	5
Nathu	72	13	4	5
Akbar	12	10	0	0
Gul Mahomed	12	7	0	0

11TH BO. I.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Gul Mahomed, b Govind	6	b Govind	10
Krishna, b Govind	2	c Sherkhan b Saknak	0
Mahmud, Run out	25	b Saknak	0
Issuf, b Govind	0	b Govind	0
Sivram, b Saknak	2	c Saknak b Govind	7
Ahmed, c Saknak b Govind	0	b Govind	0
Lt Hoare, not out	5	b Saknak	2
Nathu run out	2	Run out	0
Bhicajee, b Govind	0	Not out	0
Akbarkhan b Govind	2	c Ebram b Govind	0
Shankar b Govind	0	b Govind	0
Extra	3		
Total	47	Total	21

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Shaik Ebram	18	4	1	0
Sheskhan	36	13	0	0
Govind	66	18	3	7
Saknak	36	9	0	1

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathipura, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	4	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	8	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	6	22
G Mahim and Worli	3	5	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	11	26	126
Total plague deaths to date	96,831	81,006	
Same date last year	12	3	185

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

FROM THE DOCK INTO THE WITNESS-BOX.

IMPERATOR VS. ANNYA WALAD VITHU AND THREE OTHERS.

IN March last the four accused were, among others, convicted by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, of the offence of dacoity, and were sentenced Nos. 4 and 8 each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment; and Nos. 6 and 7 each to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. N. P. Patankar appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering his judgment, said: Nine accused persons were placed before the Sessions Court, Nasik, on a charge of dacoity at Maherunl, on 30th November last, No. 1, Pandia, and No. 9, Krishna, pleaded guilty and were forthwith convicted on their own pleas. They were then taken from the dock and examined as witnesses. A question has been raised whether they were competent witnesses. I think that they were. They were no longer accused persons: they were convicts. No doubt, if the accused is convicted, the judge shall pass sentence on him according to law (section 309 (3)); but the trial is concluded. Sentence follows the trial in the case of a conviction (c. f. the remark of Edge, C. J., and Aikman, J., in Queen-Empress vs. Pirbhu, I. Alls. 520.) If the Sessions Judge had for any reason refrained from accepting the plea of guilty, and the trial of these two men had proceeded with that of their co-accused, their statements could not have been taken into consideration. It would seem anomalous that, when they were no longer co-accused, their statements as witnesses would be inadmissible. But when we come to weigh the value of the evidence of such witnesses, the fact that they had not been sentenced is no doubt a matter for consideration. They might naturally think that it would be to their advantage to tell a story as much as possible in favour of the prosecution. Anyhow these two men were accomplices. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that their depositions were full, credible, and consistent, both in themselves and with each other. I cannot concur with that opinion. These men told a story, which is *prima facie* improbable, about being forced to go with the dacoits, and not actually joining in the dacoity; and while Pandu pretended that he had asked for no share of the booty and had obtained none, Krishna deposed that Pandu had obtained a share just as he had. Such a story told by accomplices requires independent corroboration. As against the appellants, Ganu and Bhowani, there is none such. There is simply the confession of the accused Mukunda to the second class magistrate on 10th December, in which he mentioned "the principal men," but could give no names; and his confession to the committing magistrate on 14th January, in which the only names are Bhoria and Bhowani. In both these confessions, Mukunda told a story of having had fever, and not actually joining in the dacoity. Then there is the confession of the accused Anaya, the barber, before the second class magistrate, on 10th December, which was retracted before the committing magistrate and in the Sessions Court, in this confession, the names of Ganu and Bhowani appear. This is the only evidence against Ganu and Bhowani. No property said to have been part of the stolen property was found in their possession. In the committing magistrate's court, there was apparently certain evidence regarding some Pimpiad Kolis, who were named, having been absent from their village "Nazur" on the night of the dacoity, and of a report having been made of the fact; but in the Sessions Court, the reference to this was very vague, and no names were given. This evidence, which might have been corroborative, is thus absent. I think that Ganu and Bhawani must be acquitted. The accused Anaya, the barber, made a confession and produced property. His conviction must be affirmed, but I agree with my learned colleague that we should reduce his sentence to the same as Bhoria's. The only other appellant is Hari. He is said to have voluntarily produced several articles of property which were claimed as stolen in the dacoity, and yet he made no admission of guilt. His name was not mentioned by Mukunda and Anaya in their confessions. I think that his conviction must be reversed.

Mr. Justice Fulton said: The first point for decision is whether the evidence of Pandya and Krishna was legally admissible against the appellants. They were put up for trial along with other accused on a charge of dacoity. They pleaded guilty and were at once convicted, but their sentences were postponed till the end of the trial. In the interval they were examined as witnesses against the rest of the accused. I think that this procedure was illegal under the provisions of section 342, Criminal Procedure Code, which provides that no oath shall be administered to the accused. (See General Clauses Act, section 3 (36).) It was argued for the Crown that their trials concluded with their conviction, and that the sentences did not form part of the trial. It was therefore contended on the authority of the decision in Empress vs. Durant (I. L. R. 23 Bombay, 218) that section 342 presented no bar to their examination as witnesses. It is unnecessary for the purposes of this case to question the correctness of this ruling, and we may probably accept Mr. Justice Jardine's opinion that, in section 342, the accused means a person over whom the court is exercising jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Candy went further and said that the "accused" in section 342 must mean the accused then under trial and under examination by the court, adding that this is the correct criterion. It seems to me that these accused, when conditionally affirmed as witnesses, were still under trial, and they were certainly under examination by the court. The contention that the trial ends with the conviction, and not with the sentence, can hardly be maintained in India, having regard to the arrangement of the Criminal Procedure Code. Provision for the sentence is contained in sections 303 and 309, which are included in the portions of chapter 23 and thus purports to deal with the conclusion of the trial. No authority was cited for the argument that the trial ends with the conviction. The argument seems to be inconsistent with the terms of chapter 23, and to be of too doubtful a character to justify us in sanctioning the introduction of what I believe to be a totally new practice. In a matter of this kind, where the meaning of the Code appears to support the existing practice it would, I think, be admissible to vary it. The reasons why an accused, who has been convicted and is awaiting sentence, should not be examined as a witness seem to me similar in kind, though different in degree, from those which prevent, his being examined after the trial has begun, and before a conviction or acquittal has been arrived at. It is evident that in many cases an accused person, when awaiting sentence after conviction, could not with any freedom, give evidence as to the circumstances of the crime; and it does not appear to me desirable that he should be compelled to do so. However this may be, I would base the rejection of the evidence of these witnesses on the express provisions of section 342, Excluding their statements the evidence against Hari Ganu and Bhowani seems insufficient to justify the convictions. This appears obvious in the case of Ganu and Bhowani. Hari produces articles a 1 to f 1 from the ashes of his grate. The circumstance may have been highly suspicious, but as the articles cannot be identified with certainty as having been stolen in this dacoity, his conviction cannot, I think, be maintained. His name does not appear to have been mentioned in the confessions of either Mukunda or Anaya. Anaya confessed before the second class magistrate after producing articles i. to t. The articles are not conclusively identified, though some of them seem to have been positively claimed by Bala. Before the committing magistrate, Anaya retracted his confession. But I think the first confession must be maintained, but there is no legal evidence to show that he was a leader. He was not named by Mukunda. His sentence, I think, should be reduced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, the same as Bhoria's.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue a report has been given about our client, Dr. Sakhia's case, against Valli Mahomed Japanwalla and two other Manomedans at the High Court on its revisional side. We may point out that the report is inaccurate, misleading and prejudicial to our client, inasmuch as it does not contain the reasons of the Appellate Court, which refused the rule applied for. The Honourable Mr. Justice Candy and the Honourable Mr. Justice Fulton, although they distinctly expressed an opinion that on the merits of the case as placed before them by Mr. Robertson, Counsel for the petitioner, the papers would have been sent for, found themselves unable to entertain the petition simply because the petitioner, Dr. Sakhia has exceeded the time limit, namely, two months appointed by the High Court rules for making such an application. Our Mr. Patell was present in the Appelate Court when the rule was argued by Mr. Roberson and he testifies to the correctness of the above statement. Further, we send you herewith a copy of the Counsel's (Mr. Roberson's) notes on the brief which speak for themselves, viz:—

Per Candy J. "Although we think that the petitioner might well succeed on the points raised by him regarding the exclusion of evidence (Documentary and on behalf of the prosecution—words in the brackets are ours) and refusal to allow cross examination of Thacordas Atmaram, we consider that the delay has been such as to make it undesirable to grant the rule." You will thus see that the rule was refused only on account of the limitation, while the Judges admitted that on the merits of the case the papers would have been sent for. Yours, &c.,

KANGA & PATELL.

August, 1.

THE Jodhpur, Maler Kotla, Bikanir and Ulwar Imperial Service Troops, on return from China, retain the equipment of 303 arms furnished to them when proceeding on field service.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

AUGUST, 1.

Kampti—Weather showery. Present weather is favourable for kharif crops.
Delhi—It rained slightly. Weather threatening.
Jubbulpore—Rainfall 7 inches, Raining since. The crop accounts are favourable.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST, 1.

Thursday: The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in West Punjab, Sind, West Rajputana, and Gujarat and briskly in the Central Provinces and north west corner of the Bay. Pressure is worst in the West Punjab and unusually steep gradients

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Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	500
1 Do.	...	250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do.	„ 100 „	200
2 Do.	„ 75 „	150
4 Do.	„ 50 „	200
10 Do.	„ 25 „	250
100 Do.	„ 10 „	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5 „	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1 „	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	—

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 1,

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice W H Crowe I C S resumed charge of the office of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 10th July 1901 in the forenoon.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H W Berthon acted as Asst Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs in addition to his own duties from the 22nd March to the 5th April 1 01 both days inclusive.

Capt in J R B G Carter acting Forth Assistant Political Agent Kathiawar is granted privilege leave for one month from the 5th August 1901 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A'zam Vishnu Damodar Patwardhan Mahalkari petha Khalapur in the dist of Kolaba is appointed under Sec 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the second class in that dist.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar Subordinate Judge Satara within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Satara with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 150.

H E in Council is also pleased to invest within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Court of Sirnar Rao Saheb Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar Second Class Subordinate Judge Satara who has been deputed by the Dist Judge of Nasik with the previous sanction of the High Court under Sect 23 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 to the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge of Sinnar for the purpose of assisting him in the disposal of the suits on his file with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 150.

The powers of a Magte of the First Class conferred b Govr Notification No 1476 dated the 23th June 1900 on Rao Saheb Ganesh Ramkrishna Dar, Subordinate Judge, Nandurbar and any other powers since conferred upon him under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 in the dist of Khandesh being no longer required are under Section 41 of the Code withdrawn with effect from the 15th August 1901

Sora'ji Hormusji who has been dismissed from his post of Head Constable First-Class in the Nasik Dist Police Force by the Dist Sup of Police is hereby declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

The Gov in council is pleased under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 as amended by [Sec 6 of Bombay Act I of 1900 to invest Rao Saheb Ramchandra Trimbak Kirtane Second Class Subordinate Judge Honavar within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Court of Honavar [with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 100

The Govr in Council is pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Mr W O Alcock I C S Asst Collr and Magte of the First Class in the dist of Ahmedabad with the additional powers specified.

The Govr in is pleased to invest Mr F K Boyd I C S Asst Judge Kalnagiri with the appellate jurisdiction described in Sec 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869.

Mr R E A Elliot I C S Asst Collr in the dist of Nasik held charge of the office of Cantonment Magte Malegaon in addition to his own duties from the 19th Dec 1900 to the 22nd Jan 1901.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment of Second Class subordinate Judge also Rao Saheb Sakharam Vasudev Joshi deceased:—Rao Saheb Hanumat Sheshgir Phadnis third grad Subordinate Judge (now employed in the Savantvadi State) to be second grade Subordinate Judge and to remain seconded. Rao Saheb Vajeram Manibhai Mehta third grade Subordinate Judge to be second grade Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Hanumat Sheshgir Phadnis and Rao Saheb Krishnarao Rangrao Jujhal fourth grade Subordinate Judge to be third grade Subordinate Judge.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Vishnu Parashram Raverkar B A LL B to act as Second Class fourth grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge Murbad vice Rao Saheb Jivanlal Mohanlal Shukla until further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to specially authorize A'zam L K Kulkarni acting Head Karkun taluka Shevgaon in the dist of Ahmednagar to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar within the limits of the Shevgaon Taluka excluding the Head-quarter Station and specially authorise the following officer in the dist of Ahmednagar to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act within the limits specified against their names:—A'zam G G Mehendarge acting Head Karkun taluka Kopergaon (excluding the Headquarter Station) and A'zam K P Deshpande acting Head Karkun taluka Nevasa (excluding the Headquarter Station).

Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sovani Second Class Subordinate Judge is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for one year in continuation of the furlough for one year granted to him by Govt Notification.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE following members will represent the Telegraph Club against the Anglo Indian Club in Association football this evening on the Oval. Kick off 5.15:—J. Mayce, W. Mason, W. Morley, T. Johnstone, G. Lawrence, (Forwards); A. Speechley, J. Montgomery and H. Stone, (Half-Backs); F. Game and E. Game, (Backs); F. Peters, (Goal).

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th June 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,06,000	2,00,000	4,000	3,10,000
Or per mile of Railway	230	434	8	672
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	27,69,624	60,38,213	81,474	89,39,311
Total for 26 weeks	28,75,624	62,38,213	85,474	92,49,311
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year*	1,01,417	3,02,609	—1,00,022	2,95,004
Per mile of Ry. do.	220	656	—236	640
Total to corresponding date do.	26,13,179	74,25,518	—82,449	99,56,249

* Including Supplementary.

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 14,996
Decrease to date ..... ,, 7,06,938

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th July 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	*1,55,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	94	255	4	354
For previous weeks of half-year	..	..	..	..
Total for 1 weeks	1,55,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,594	4,75,046	6,238	5,88,34
Per mile of Ry do.	65	289	4	353
Total to corresponding date do.	1,07,057	4,75,046	6,238	5,88,341

* Includes Rs. 25,000 for Haulage of Mails.

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 6,341
Do. to date ..... ,, 6,341

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

AHMEDNAGER

DEATH.

SETHNA—July 30, at Ahmednagar, Khorshed Baug, Bai Nalibai, widow of the late Khan Sahab Curetji Nusserwanji Sethna, aged 68. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FARRANT—July 6, at Kasauli, the wife of James T Farrant, Punjab Irrigation Branch, of a son.

DEATH.

WRIGHT—July 24, at Dulcherra Tea Est., Cachar, of enteric fever, James Wright, aged 28 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1901.

TO IMPROVE INDIAN WHEAT.

THE latest addition to the Agricultural Ledger series of Government publications is from the pen of Mr. W. H. Moreland of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and treats of Australian methods of testing and improving wheat and their applicability to India with special reference to the prevention of rust. Mr. Moreland tells us that when extensive wheat growing was undertaken in the Australian colonies the different varieties of wheat were tested and their defects, when cultivated in the different agricultural regions of the colonies, ascertained. Attempts were then made to produce new varieties, the habit of which should be more suited to local conditions, while the produce should be such as to command a high price in the European markets. The advantages of the system of testing adopted and the methods of producing new varieties have at different times been pressed on the attention of the Government of India. The subject was thoroughly investigated on the spot by Mr. Moreland, whose treatise is really a report on the results. He found it was impossible to take the Australian results ready made, for the qualities of wheat most desired in the colonies are not in all cases important to India and the varieties finally approved in the colonies are not those which can be recommended for use by Indian cultivators. The conclusion arrived at by Mr. Moreland is that if an attempt is to be made to improve the nature of Indian wheats, India herself must make the experiments and Australia's example may be followed in the method of conducting those experiments. In New South Wales the testing of varieties is carried on first in the field and secondly in the laboratory, the former test being familiar in India, the latter unknown. If it be considered desirable to have a laboratory system of testing wheat in India one such office would suffice for the whole country. The system of scientific breeding can be introduced at a very moderate expense and may produce valuable results. In the opinion of Mr. Moreland the most suitable arrangement would be to have a central breeding establishment at Cawnpore, placed at the outset under his control, and in direct communication with the different provincial departments. It would be for the provincial departments to decide in what respects their local wheats are deficient, the central station, by request, breeding wheats such as may be expected to be an improvement on those in use and supplying these to the provincial department, the latter arranging for the cultivation and selection of the new breeds, so that these processes may be carried out in the agricultural region for which the wheats are intended. The first work of the central station, Mr. Moreland holds to be an attempt to produce wheats that will, as far as possible, stand drought and resist or escape rust.

Mr. Morland's instructions, then, were to endeavour to obtain a supply of rust-resistant varieties of wheat for use in India and that he should study the methods adopted for the prevention of rust. As regards the first he decided that it would be unwise to bring over any large stock of rust-resistant varieties, because the climate and agricultural conditions prevailing in India are so different from those of the colonies that it is not possible to infer that a resistant variety in New South Wales will show the same characteristic in India. With regard to the second portion of his instructions, Mr. Moreland observes that the natural history of rust whether in India or Australia is not completely known, and that the work of applying methods by which new varieties with particular qualities are produced, must consequently be to some extent empirical. It is as yet impossible to tell what form of rust is to be guarded against, as the complete life history of the organism, which is most destructive in India, is not known. Until therefore the scientific study of this organism has made considerable progress, the process of producing rust-resistant varieties must be based on systematic breeding from those varieties or individual plants which, as a matter of fact, escape rust in a season when other varieties, or the other individuals of the same variety are attacked. Mr. Moreland has written much to show that he has discovered very little. He makes, however, many suggestions as to how experiments might be carried out. But he does this in a manner which is not calculated to create much enthusiasm, and we are inclined to doubt whether much good is likely to accrue from Mr. Moreland's colonial tour of investigation. For practical purposes it is obvious that the most desirable wheat for general use is one that will resist both drought and rust. Whether such a wheat can be produced by scientific breeding Mr. Moreland commits himself to no opinion. It is, he remarks, a question for experiment, experiment which will have to be conducted in India. Australia's experience teaches us nothing, but how to find out that which we want to learn.

THE CARE OF THE INSANE. THERE is still room for improvement in regard to some of the lunatic asylums of this Presidency, but Surgeon-General Bainbridge in his report on the administration of the institutions during last year observes that so far as structural defects, general organization and equipment allowed the management of the asylums was satisfactory and was creditable to the medical officers in charge and their subordinates. The inmates of the asylums numbered 1,089, a total slightly smaller than in the previous year. The general mortality was, however, higher than in 1899, owing mainly to diarrhœa and cholera. At Poona, where the asylum buildings have been long condemned as unsuitable and ill arranged a new structure is to be built. At Colaba, although nearly Rs. 5,000 were spent last year and about Rs. 4,000 in 1899, on repairs the buildings are still described as not being in good condition. The institution, too, is the only one in regard to which over crowding is reported. The number of inmates in the women's side of this asylum last year averaged 29·8 above the accommodation. There was at the same time a high death-rate among the women, but it is pointed out that the mortality among the men was higher and that in previous years when the overcrowding was less the death-rate was greater than in 1900. The Surgeon-General therefore observes that whatever influence overcrowding may have had upon the mortality of the female insanes at Colaba in certain years, its effects were not constant. There was a great increase of sickness in all the asylums during the year, the number of cases of diarrhœa and cholera showing a considerable rise. These diseases were chiefly responsible for an increased rate of mortality at the Colaba, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad Asylums. In the treatment of insanity the total percentage of cures to the number admitted was 25·6. The percentage of insanes who died in the institutions was 48·8. Out of the total of 1,089 inmates, 132 were criminal lunatics, this number being sixteen less than in 1899. The crimes charged against these lunatics included 25 cases of theft, 51 cases of culpable homicide amounting to murder, eight cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and four cases of attempted suicide. There were forty-one European military insanes and fourteen civil Europeans of whom three were sailors. Classifying the lunatics by religion, there were 592 Hindus, 238 Mahomedans, 186 Christians, 63 Parsis and ten of other religions. More than half of the total suffered from mania, acute or chronic, the other forms of mental derangement being idiocy, melancholia, dementia, mental stupor and delusional insanity. The causes of aberration were in 443 instances set down as physical and in 140 cases as moral. There were twenty-five cases due to ganja smoking, a habit which was responsible for ten of the cases in which madness led to crimes of violence.

THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. British Columbia, the mineral province of Canada, is rapidly becoming one of the most important commercial centres on the Pacific coast. Possessing a beautiful climate it is, however, sparsely populated—100,000 people being spread over 383,000 square miles. The great central zone of the Province, in which may be found large areas of ideal stock ranges, has scarcely been touched by the incoming wave of settlement. Attempts are being made on a small scale to carry on mixed farming and supply the neighbouring mining communities of Atlin and Upper Yukon with most of the necessaries of life. This very profitable occupation is considerably hampered by reason of the want of easy communication, but when this is established mixed farming will receive a great fillip. The mineral wealth of British Columbia is practically limitless—the earth yielding up gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, etc. Mining is the chief industry, but there are yet 300,000 square miles of unexplored mineral-bearing land open for prospecting. The output of gold increases annually. Silver and lead are very closely associated, so much so, that over 90 per cent. of the silver production of 1900 was derived from silver lead ores. The copper found is of a very fine quality. There has been considerable excitement on the coast during the past year over deposits of magnetic iron ore, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Alberni Canal. The development work consisted largely of surface stripping, and while the surface indications were excellent, the depth or permanence of the deposits had not been proved by any shaft or sufficient tunnel. Before iron ore will attain any value on this coast, it must be proved to exist in sufficient quantity and under such conditions for cheap mining as to justify the establishment of an iron blast furnace and rolling mill, and to justify this expenditure at least a ten years' supply of ore should be absolutely in sight. Fishing is a very important industry, but its development is retarded by the want of markets. The high tariff in force in America is an absolute bar to successful competition, but it is interesting to note that Australia took a large quantity of tinned salmon. The interests of the fishing industry are also safeguarded by the adoption of regulations to prevent the destruction of young and immature fish, and the benefit of this will be more apparent year by year.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY. THE journal of the Anthropoligical Society of Bombay contains the papers read at the meetings of the Society during the last year. These include essays on proverbial sayings of the Hindus, on the cock as a sacred bird, and ethnographical notes on the Wadar caste, a community of the Pandarpur taluka in the Sholapur district. There is also a melancholy paper made up of statistics of suicides in Bombay. The longest paper is that on chanticleer, which was contributed by Mr. J. J. Modi, B. A. It deals with the cock in Iranian literature, in Iranian customs, and as a sacred bird among different nations. The ethnographical notes on the Wadars which were furnished by the Collector of Sholapur though brief, are interesting. It is considered probable that these people, whose language is akin to Telegu, originally came from Telangana. There are three sub-divisions of the caste—the Gadi-Wadar, who are a settled folk, the Kalkute-Wadar, who are wanderers, and the Wati-Wadar, who though sometimes leaving their homes in search of work are generally of settled habits. Their social laws prohibit inter-marriage between persons of the same family name, but polygamy is permitted, and divorce is allowed when the husband and wife equally desire it. A divorced woman may re-marry and so may also a widow. One paragraph in the paper regarding the habits of the Wadars is quite as interesting as the celebrated chapter on snakes in Iceland. We are told that the Wadars catch fish for their own consumption and not for sale, and then it is gravely added: "They do not catch crocodiles and tortoises, as they are not obtainable here." The people are Hindus and especially worship the god Venkobia of Giri, which was the venerable deity of their ancestors.

CALCUTTA WATER SUPPLY. CALCUTTA has its water question as well as Bombay. Extraordinary waste and the provision of a continuous supply of filtered water are matters which are exercising the attention of the Calcutta Water Department, just as they are causing a great deal of commotion in Bombay. From the annual report of the Calcutta Corporation, it appears that steps are being taken to provide a constant supply of drinking water for the city, and to this end, it is observed that an increase of pressure is required and measures are necessary to check waste. In dealing with the question of waste, Calcutta should be able to learn something from Bombay. The controversy over meters, and the trouble and expense the Bombay Municipality have gone to in ascertaining opinions on the subject that have dissatisfied one party or another should at least enable the Eastern city to decide the matter with somewhat less discussion than we have had here. During the last year, the filter beds of the Calcutta reservoirs have been improved, but a further improvement of the filtering arrangements is stated to be necessary to remedy pollution of the river by storm water from riparian bustees to which is ascribed the prevalence of coli-communis bacilli in the water. The quantity of water supplied to the city during the year represented a daily average of over twenty and a half million gallons, which was supplied at a gross cost of a little more than two and a half annas per thousand gallons. It is expected that the preliminary operations to ensure a constant service of water to the inhabitants will be begun during the current year.

SUBMARINE BOATS. RUSSIA is, apparently, determined to move with the times in the matter of naval improvements and is, according to a Reuter's telegram published to-day, constructing submarine boats similar to those in use in the French Navy but smaller. Russia's anxiety to increase the efficiency of her navy and strengthen the bonds of the dual alliance has been very much in evidence lately and she is apparently bent on giving a trial to every innovation that finds favour with her ally. Submarine boats, as we have on a previous occasion remarked, have not yet been brought to the acme of perfection, and naval experts, especially those in England, are very much divided in opinion as to their utility in naval warfare in the future, but there can be no doubt that in ordinary parlance they have "caught on" and we may soon expect to see their construction becoming general with all the powers, who aspire to disturb the naval supremacy of Great Britain. The few trials which have taken place, while not exactly attended with that measure of success looked for by experts who favor the submarine, have not been altogether disappointing and in this age of invention improvements are sure to be effected which may yet see the submarine become a very formidable adjunct in naval warfare.

COLABA OBSERVATORY. MR. MOOS, Director of the Government Observatory at Colaba, has issued his annual report for the past year and the usual biennial volume of magnetic meteorological and seismological observations. They are a record of intricate work performed with the most studious care and though to the general they may not convey much, to the scientific they are of great value.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy during his autumn tour will probably go straight from Kendat, on the Chindwin, to Mandalay, halt there for various functions, and then on by rail to the Gokteik Gorge and Lashio on the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway. Returning to Mandalay, he will take the steamer for Rangoon, and afterwards proceed to Moulmein.

AT to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, in addition to the Bills amending the Articles of War, the Court Fees, Act and the Steamships, Act, a Bill will be introduced applying the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies, Act, 1895, to certain tramway companies. The object is to enable the Government to allow such companies to pay interest on capital during construction.

MR. GILES, Commissioner in Sind, is at present visiting Simla.

THE plague cases and deaths at Karachi from the 19th to the 27th instant are 11 and 6, respectively.

A LARGE supply of ammunition, at the request of Lord Hopetoun, will shortly be shipped to Melbourne.

SANCTION is accorded to the movement of the 40th Punjab Infantry from Umballa to Jhansi by rail at once.

THE shooting-pass rules are about to be modified, enabling commanding officers to issue passes up to 14 days to non-commissioned officers and men in possession of two good conduct badges.

A REPORT received from the Malakhand states that the eastern lines in Darora Post, on the Dir Road, were burnt down on the 15th July. Darora is a post held by the Dir Militia, who guard the road.

LIEUTENANT H. STEWART, a probationer of the Political Department, who is posted to the Punjab for training as a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, will be attached to the Delhi district.

A proposal that a bench of Honorary Magistrates should be established at Akalgarh, in the Gujranwala district, has had to be abandoned owing to the death of one of the gentlemen who was to have formed it.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 30 was 761, giving a death-rate of 48·70 per annum per thousand as against 88·2, the corresponding period of last year, and 53·40 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 96 died from fevers; 113, plague; 2, small-pox; 2, measles; 5, cholera; 5, leprosy; 94, phthisis; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 94, affections of the respiratory organs; 39, diarrhœa; 32, dysentery; 39, still-born; 95, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 18; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 382; Hindu low caste, 105; Musalman, 160; Parsee, 28; Jew 5; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian 1; European, 4; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 277 as against 241 the corresponding period of last year, and 210 the average over the past five years.

MEDICAL AID FOR THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

BY THE MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA.

MESSAGES from Indian women, and authentic reports of the sufferings entailed upon them by the want of medical aid, or by the misdirected efforts of ignorant and superstitious practitioners, had reached her Majesty Queen Victoria, and when I was leaving for India she suggested the subject to me as a field for practical work, with a view to supplying native women with trained female medical relief.

Something had already been done by missionary organizations, and many devoted medical women were already spending their lives in the service of their Indian sisters; but it was felt that a larger effort must be made if the millions of Indian women were to be helped, and if the Native States, under native rule, were to be reached.

Before proceeding further it may be well to explain that female medical relief is specially necessary for India on account of the Zenana system under which Indian women live. With the exception of their nearest male relations, native women of the higher castes are not allowed to see men. They are kept behind "the curtain," and if in the case of a very serious illness, the rule is so far relaxed as to admit a doctor into the precincts of the Zenana, he is subjected to so many restrictions in making his visit as to render it almost useless. Blindfolded himself, or only permitted to see his patient's hand, or to hear her symptoms as reported through some ignorant channel, he diagnoses the case under the greatest difficulties, and can scarcely be expected to inaugurate a very successful treatment. So powerful an influence has the Zenana system in India that even the low caste women who go about the towns freely are infected by it, and have undoubtedly a strong preference for female medical attendance.

A further reason for urging the provision of skilled female medical relief for Indian women is to be found in the malpractices of those women who usually attend them. It is difficult for Europeans to realise the unnecessary tortures to which native women are subjected in obstetrical cases, or to credit the strange customs which prevail in different parts of the country, and which are calculated so greatly to aggravate a woman's suffering and to endanger her life in childbirth.

With the Queen's suggestions in my mind I started this National Association. The great provinces of India formed branches, and appointed local committees to work in conection with my central committee. Many of the Indian princes interested themselves in the work from the beginning, and their generous subscriptions laid the foundations of "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund."

The objects we set before ourselves were, first, the teaching and training in India of women as doctors and midwives. Second, the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries under female superintendence for women and children. Third, the supply of trained nurses and midwives.

It was realised from the beginning that medical tuition was of the first importance, and that we must lay the foundation of future success by educating in India as many women as possible to be doctors. A number of scholarships were established in the medical schools of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Agra, and every possible encouragement was given to students to come forward, and to the schools themselves to undertake and to facilitate the training of women.

The backward state of preliminary education amongst Indian girls, and the retiring disposition of native women made it difficult to find suitable candidates, but although these difficulties have not yet disappeared, the number of pupils has slowly and steadily increased, and we now have 379 female medical students in India, to say nothing of those who have passed out from the schools, and who have already been doing good work in many hospitals and dispensaries throughout the country.

The United Kingdom Branch of the Association assists the educational work by giving scholarships of £100 each to women who, having been educated in India, and, having practised as doctors in independent posts there, come to England to take higher qualifications and to improve themselves by seeing something of medical work in our hospitals.

There are now practising in India 37 fully qualified lady doctors, 80 assistant surgeons, and 290 hospital assistants.

The establishment of female hospital wards and dispensaries was the second object of the Association. The central committee and the provincial branches gave assistance by grants in aid, but seldom themselves embarked upon any expenditure in bricks and mortar. In the Native States, however, a great number of beautiful new hospitals have been built, and are completely maintained by the native rulers. In Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, and many other places there are fine hospitals under female superintendence, the total number in 1900 being 247, including female wards and dispensaries.

The training of midwives and nurses was, for various reasons, connected with the customs of the country, the most difficult part of the scheme to succeed in. Very many efforts were made in various ways, and in different places to teach and to improve this class of practitioner, but I am unable to say from personal knowledge what progress has been made in this direction. It is evident, however, that it is not quite satisfactory, for Lady Curzon is about to make a great effort to carry out this third object of the National Association, and as a memorial of the late Queen-Empress has already collected a large sum of money for this purpose. I trust she will completely succeed in her object, for nothing will do more to alleviate the sufferings of native women than the ministrations of competent and thoroughly trained midwives.

When the National Association was started in 1885, there were many who thought that all interest in it would shortly fade away, and that it would die a natural death. But they were mistaken. It has become more firmly established every year, and the most satisfactory part of it is that native approval has been so thoroughly won over to it that there is no important State where the ruling rajah has not provided female medical help for the women of his people. I believe that public opinion in India would no longer admit of any retrogression on this point. Once it is granted that women have a right to all that civilisation can give them in the way of relief from suffering, and once it is demonstrated—as it has been—that this relief can be supplied them by women, and without the slightest interference with their customs, natural affection, and the natural desire to be behind in no practical good work will certainly determine the natives of India to persevere in their efforts to supply their country-women with all that they need in this respect. It is to them that we look for the permanency and for the growth of this work, but we also ask for the sympathy and for the co-operation of the people of Great Britain in this effort to help in a very practical way the women of our great Indian empire.

THE Annual Inspection Report of the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles for the year 1900-01 is an unusually good one. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his pleasure at reading such a very satisfactory report.

A collision occurred between two down goods trains on the East Indian Railway above Cawnpore last week, resulting in the complete blocking of the road for a number of hours. A driver was slightly injured, and several vehicles on both trains were seriously damaged. Owing to the accident it became necessary to tranship passengers in the Up Punjab Mail and other passenger trains, and the running of the train service in the locality became temporarily disorganised. The line was cleared easily on the morning following the mishap.

UNDER the auspices of Mr. H. Nye Chart, a new cricket club (the membership of which is to be limited to actors) is about to be formed. The intention of the projectors is to revive the once flourishing corporation that was formerly known as the Thespian Cricket Club. A strong committee has already been secured, and a preliminary list of matches is being arranged. The proposed subscription is ten shillings for London members and half this amount for provincial ones. Mr. C. Aubrey Smith (of the St. James's Theatre) is among those interested in the formation of the club. He is probably the best batsman in the dramatic profession. Before going on the stage, he frequently played for his county.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER INVASION OF PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

A Boer Commando with two guns has entered Portuguese territory and is encamping at Gupetz, where 500 Portuguese troops have already arrived, and reinforcements one starting from Lourenco Marques.

It is stated that the object of the invasion is to search for supplies.

THE VOTE TO LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Commons have voted the grant of one hundred thousand pounds to Lord Roberts by 281 against 73 votes. The minority consisted of the Irish members and a few Radicals.

Mr. Balfour supported the vote in a most eloquent speech and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman cordially seconded it.

LATER.

Only sixteen Liberals opposed the grant to Lord Roberts in the Commons.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

It is semi-officially announced in Paris that the negotiations between M. Delcasse and the Moorish Envoys who have now gone to St. Petersburg, have led to favourable results, tending to the complete pacification of the Southern borders of Algeria.

SUBMARINE BOATS FOR RUSSIA.

Russia is constructing submarine boats similar to the French, but smaller.

ARREST OF A MEMBER OF THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Vanrhyn, a member of the Cape Parliament, has been arrested for treason in connection with the Boer invasion of his district last January.

THE STRIKE IN AMERICA.

The American Steel Strike is still unsettled, the strikers being divided on the subject of accepting the proposals for a settlement.

THE REDEMPTION OF G. I. P. DEBENTURES.

Lord George Hamilton has introduced a Bill in the Commons for the purpose of giving effect to the Resolution authorising the raising of a loan for redeeming the Great Indian Peninsula Railway debentures.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

The "Times" in reviewing the situation in the Balkans and the unusual anxiety displayed at Vienna says the spirit of resistance ominously manifested on the part of the races subject to the Turks is little calculated to inspire the hope that tranquility will long be maintained.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup run to-day :—

Fortunatus	1
Inquisitive	2
Fleur de'te'te	3

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, AUGUST 1.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo left here at 1 a.m., to-day.

THE LATE MAHARANI OF DHOLPORE.

A STARTLING SUGGESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, AUG. 1.

Apropos of the death of the Maharani of Dholpore, "a Sikh" writes to the "Simla News" to suggest that when the death of a native chief is expected precautions should be taken to have responsible officers within call. The letter continues : "The suicide of the Maharani of Dholepore was doubtless prompted by fear that she would be treated like the Patiala ladies. No sooner was the Maharajah of Patiala's body taken out of the Baradari or Palace for cremation than these ladies were sent away in covered carriages to the Citadel, whence they will never emerge, except on a bier. They remonstrated but were not heeded."

THE NEW LOAN.

MINIMUM RATE UNSTATED.

The Finance Department notifies that the minimum rate at which tenders for the forthcoming One Crore Loan will be accepted, will not be declared before hand, but will be recorded in a sealed cover and will not be made public unless the tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats dull.
Good Bhowmuggar 3 12-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 1-2
2½ per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 7-59
Bar Silver	26 1-16

The conversion of the hyderabad-shadipalli Railway from broad to metre gauge, which has lately been mentioned as about to be undertaken, has been in progress for some time past, Orders were in fact issued immediately after Mr. Upcott's Railway Commission sat at Karachi, when the decision of the Government of India was taken as final. The question of through broad gauge connection between Karach and the North-West Provinces, upon which the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce have laid such stress, may be revived some years hence : at present there is no chance of its being reopened. This being the case writes the "Pioneer, we should like to see the project for the broad gauge between Bombay and Karachi forced to the front again. This is known as the "Sind-Bombay Connection Railway." It would start from Viramgam on the Bombay-Baroda and Centaral India system, run through Bhuj and Lakhpat in Cutch to Moghal Bhin in Sind and thence to Hyderabad, where it would form a junction with the North-Western State Railway. It may be noted that the line was surveyed so far back as 1878 and the more difficult part from Bhuj to Moghal Bhin resurveyed in 1897-98. The length is put down at 360 miles, and the cost at 324 lakhs.

THE COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE GRIEVANCES.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG 1.

THE Government of India have received a long despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject of the memorials of the Engineers appointed from Cooper's Hill prior to the year 1870. It reviews the claims of these officers in detail. These claims are:—(1) for compensation for depreciation in the currency in which they are paid ; (2) for their pensions to be paid at two shillings per rupee, and (3) for compensation for slowness of promotion. The despatch goes on to point out that these claims have already been fully considered in connection with the previous applications, but goes into them again at length. Regarding the claim for furlough allowance at two shillings per rupee, the Secretary of State points out that there must be some finality in dealing with claims of Cooper's Hill Engineers, and adds : "I cannot admit in this instance a departure from the decision of Lord Cross, given twelve years ago." Regarding the compensation for depreciated currency the Secretary of State remarks that European employes of the Public Works Department have been treated in the matter of exchange compensation on the same footing as officers of the Indian Civil Service and of the Army of India, adding : To more than this they can hardly pretend." Regarding the claim for pensions at two shillings per rupee which the Government of India recommended should be considered on its merits, the Secretary of State quotes Sir George Caesney's minute which is much relied upon by the officers concerned since it was not laid before the Parliamentary Committee which considered the case, and says "I cannot conceive it likely that an opinion stated in terms such as these would have led the Parliamentary Committee to give Cooper's Hill servants a higher minimum rate for the conversion of the rupee than they awarded to others. And assuredly there is nothing in it which would lead me to go beyond the Committee's recommendations. I am therefore of opinion that the grievances of the memorialists so far as the sterling equivalent of their pensions is concerned have been finally and completely settled by the adoption of the one and ninepenny rate in accordance with the decision of the Parliamentary Committee, and I decline to re-open the matter." Regarding the question of compensation for loss suffered on account of slowness of promotions the Secretary of State referring to the views expressed by the Government of India, says :—"Your conclusion is that the losses which have been sustained by the memorialists, owing to the slowness of promotion will be fully met by giving them pensions in the sterling at the rate of two shillings per rupee and you recommend that this course be adopted in the event of the claims being held by me to be well founded." The Secretary of State continues : "I regret I am unable to accept the views of your Government on this point. I hold that there is nothing in the prospectus or in the leaflet on which the memorialists base their claims which can be construed as implying a guarantee of a certain rate of promotion." The Secretary of State further rejects the plea that memorialists entertained hopes of promotion which have not been realised as ground for making any concession in the matter.

The last paragraph of the State despatch deals with the petitions of the two widows, whose husbands were appointed from Cooper's Hill in the same years as the other memorialists, but who had died prior to the sending in of the petitions under discussion. The Government of India, it would appear, had recommended some concession to be made to these ladies, which the Secretary of State has not seen his way to accept, and it is in connection with them that the remark partially quoted by Reuter is made that "these two petitions and the recommendation which you felt bound to make concerning them, illustrate grave inconvenience, of course, followed by your Government in dealing with this matter." The course taken exception to appears from the body of the despatch to be the making of detailed recommendations in the case of these petitions without first ascertaining in general terms the view taken in the matter by the authority with whom lay the ultimate decision. A quotation of this isolated sentence by itself gives somewhat erroneous impression of the tone of the Secretary of State's despatch, as the whole paragraph of the Government of India despatch to which the Secretary of State's despatch above summarised is in reply, goes very fully and sympathetically into the case of the officers concerned. It is dated January last and is signed by Lord Curzon, Sir Edwin Collen, Sir Arthur Trevor, Sir Charles Rivaz, Mr. Raleigh and Sir Edward Law. It states that the expression in the earlier Cooper's Hill prospectus which intended that a rupee was at that time equivalent to one-tenth of a pound, cannot possibly be held to justify the claim on behalf the memorialists for paying of their salaries in any other currency than that in which the Indian services are paid, whether appointed in England or in India, or to compensation for depreciation of that currency on any other scale than that which has been sanctioned for these services in the exchange compensation rules. The despatch, however, goes on to suggest that the prayers of the memorialists for pensions at two shilling rates be considered, and adds : "If, therefore, your lordship is of opinion that the terms of the prospectus issued to the memorialists before entering the college forms the basis of a contract on the strength of which the compensation may equitably be claimed on account of the nonfulfilment of all promises contained in this document, we recommend as a most reasonable and satisfactory method of satisfying these claims that those officers whose claims are admitted and whose service is approved, shall be permitted on retirement to draw full pensions, to which they may be entitled under existing rules in sterling at two shillings to the rupee. We think that this concession may also reasonably be extended, but without retrospective effect, to the officers of same years who may have been compelled to retire owing to ill health contracted in the service of Government, but we are not prepared to recommend that it be granted to those who have retired of their own accord, or under special terms of retirement which have from time to time been offered by the Government." The despatch concludes: "We had to add that whatever orders may be passed in proposals of this despatch we consider that that should be deemed a final settlement of grievances alleged by senior Cooper's Hill Engineers as a consequence of their promotion falling short of expectations held out to them when they entered the service."

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL AND DR. WELLDON IN THE "TIMES."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

A special London cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" states that a short report of the important speech made by Sir Antony Macdonnell at the opening of the Hindu Hostel at Allahabad on Monday appeared in the "Times" on Tuesday. Special prominence was given to the statement of his Honor disassociating himself and the Government of India from Dr. Welldon's recently expressed opinion that true loyalty to British rule was only to be found among native-Christians. The telegram has drawn a reply from Dr Welldon, who in a letter to the "Times" states that Sir Antony Macdonnell must have been misled by the abbreviated report of the address he delivered at a meeting of the Oxford and Cambridge Mission, which appeared in the papers. He (Dr. Welldon) would be deeply sorry if his words were taken as an intention to impugn the loyalty of Hindus and Mahomedans.

UNVEILING OF A STATUE AT LUCKNOW.

Sir John Woodburn attends the unveiling of the statue of the Maharaja Maun Singh at Lucknow and afterwards pays a short visit to Nalnital and Simla. He leaves Calcutta on Sunday night and will be absent from Bengal for ten days.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL

THE VLAKFONTEIN OUTRAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUGUST 1.

Telegrams to the Australian papers, dated London, 17th July, state :—

The shooting of wounded British soldiers is openly palliated by Mr. Kruger, who alleges justification in the British barbarity towards women, children, and the execution of Cape rebels. Mr. Benaet Burleigh says the Vlakfontein outrages are not well authenticated, and are the work of one or two Boers.

General Botha formally protested to Lord Kitchener against the execution of Dutch rebels. Lord Kitchener reports as to the uselessness of informing Boer leaders of the Vlakfontein shooting outrages, as the Boers are out of the control of their leaders.

COMMANDO PIET FOURIE SENTENCED.

DeWet and DeLarey have sentenced Commando Piet Fourie to death for offering to surrender to the British. DeWet commuted the punishment to penal servitude for life.

TWO YOUNG ACTRESSES COMMIT SUICIDE.

Two young actresses, well known in London, and sisters of Yeoland, committed a dual suicide, owing to the disappointment over a theatrical engagement.

THE DAILY MAIL FINED £2,500 FOR LIBEL.

The "Daily Mail" has been mulcted in £2,500 damages for libelling Hettie Chattel, aged 28. The "Daily Mail" alleged she was the mother of Rosie Boote, the actress who married Margines Headfordt in April.

AMERICAN BADMINTON TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

POONA, AUGUST 1.

The American Badminton Tournament which has created much excitement amongst the players in the Gymkhana Club has been won by Mrs. Machachlan and Captain Betham with a total score of 197 points, Miss Grey and Captain Lane being second with 193. Mrs. Howle and Mr. Arthur would probably have been the winners, as they made 184 and had one more tie to play, which would, bar accident, have given them 15 more. Unfortunately one of them was sick. Similarly, Miss Price and Mr. Vernon Harcourt made 182. The tournament proved a great success, and many good matches were played, and improved play all round was noticeable.

GOLF AT POONA.

For the golf pool for July there were 50 entries by 16 players. Mr. Tod won by 37 and Captains Young and Lane made 40. These three are eligible to compete for the Challenge Medal in October.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. ROYAL SCOTS.

POONA, AUGUST 1.

In the match Poona Gymkhana vs. Royal Scots, played to-day, some fair scoring was witnessed. The Gymkhana won the match by eight wickets and 27 runs.

The following are the scores :—

ROYAL SCOTS.

Lumsden, c Pinny b Young	3
Drysdale, b wicket, b Young	40
Mackenzie hit wicket, b Young	9
Duncan, b Sale	6
Davis, c Pinney, b Sale	10
Mainwaring-White, c Pinney, b Sale	35
Carlton c Kelly, b Sale	6
Hibbert, s Pinney, b Young	10
Sergeant Drimston, c Sitwell b Sale	25
Martyn, not out	20
Private Swales, run out	16
Extras	20
Total	214

GYMKHANA.

Sale, l b w, b Swales	37
Douglas, b Drysdale	129
Pinny c Martyn, b Carlton	32
Edwardes, not out	11
Giles, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	241

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

In consequence of the continued erosion by the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan preparations are being made to withdraw the troops. A detachment of the 43rd Gurkhas left Gilgit to-day for Abbottabad.

It has been ruled that Commanding Officers will be held responsible for passage money deposits or guarantees for men of their corps taking their discharge in India.

Lieutenant Arthur, 7th Bombay Cavalry, returns to India while Captain West, 5th Bombay Infantry, has four months' extension of leave at home.

The Commander-in-Chief announces in General Orders that a sum of Rs. 75,623 has been subscribed by the Army in India up to July 1st, and paid over to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, for credit to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund.

Within the last year a considerable number of Martini rifles have been supplied by the Government of India to the Australian Colonies for their armed forces. It has now been arranged to ship to Melbourne a large amount of ammunition also. This can easily be done, owing to the re-armament of native troops with the '303 rifle.

It is expected that the English Ordnance Department will ship out during the next six months a sufficient number of the new 10 pounder guns to permit of the re armament of the Mountain Batteries in India. A large number of maxims are also expected, as each infantry regiment in the Field Army is to receive two of these machine guns.

The old system under which all correspondence for the War Office was addressed to the Military Secretary and the other heads of departments, is to be reverted to. Communications are no longer to be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, and orders will emanate from the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, and not from the Secretary of State. The King's Regulations will be amended accordingly.

The course for Mounted Infantry at the five schools in India now being built will be one of three months. The British troops will be trained from October to the end of March, and Native troops during the remainder of the year. Each class will be 160 strong. The men on return to the ranks will go through an annual course regimentally. There will thus be 3,200 men trained in the Schools every year.

BOMBAY ARRIVAL, AUGUST 1.—Morgan, Lieutenant, Lincolnshire Regiment, Madras, on leave from Secunderabad

DEPARTURES, August 1.—Walters, Captain, Bombay, 24th Baluch Regiment on leave to England.

Francis, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. G. A., to join to Colombo.

Forsyth, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. F. A., on leave, to Ceylon.

Bruce, Lieutenant, Punjab, 19th Bombay Lancers, on leave to England.

MUSIC AND LETTERS.

LALO'S "LE ROI D'YS."

THE AMERICAN HEAT WAVE.

LONDON, JULY 12.

AT the Opera, the stage is still taken up with the preparations for Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys." It will seem curious to those who hear it next week that in Paris, in 1888, "Le Roi d'Ys" was roundly accused of being ultra-Wagnerian. As a matter of fact, it is to a considerable extent based upon Breton folk songs, opening with a delicious Noel and other traditional music, while Mylio's battle solo in the second act is said to be a song of Brittany, and some of the wedding music of the third act is understood to come from the same source. The work, which was "commissioned" for the Grand Opera soon after the Franco-German War, was written fifteen years before it was produced at the Opera Comique in 1888, when the composer was 57, and four years before his death. Indeed, almost despairing of a stage production, Lalo had the overture performed at the Lamoureux concerts long before the opera itself was seen, and this overture was given in London first by Sarasate (for whom Lalo wrote the popular "Symphonie Espagnole)," and early in 1889 at the Crystal Palace. One of the characters in the opera is a Saint, who, his statue being animated, comes down from his niche in the second act to call the wicked sinner to repentance, and in the last act to stay the inundation. The licenser of stage plays seems to possess a blinder eye for Roman Catholic Saints than for Old Testament heroes. At any rate, St. Corentin is spared ; although Saint Saens' "Samson et Dalila" (the plot is a very French, but a by no means Biblical love story) is forbidden ; despite the fact that, to the horror of the composer, some one offered to rechristen the opera "Samuel and Jemima."

M. BLAU heard the Breton legend (it is also a Cornish and a Scotch legend) one night while on a visit to his relatives near Blois. The narrator was M. Morandiere, who had then just returned from Brittany, and to whom the libretto is dedicated. In the original legend Margared (Dahut), daughter of the fifth-century king of Ys, was in the playful habit of throwing her lovers into the sea when she became wearied of them. St. Corentia deplored the waste of so many good gentlemen, and solemnly warned the king, though to no purpose. One day Margared opened the sluices and an inundation occurred, the king and his daughter escaping on the back of a single horse. But the Saint was after them, and in terror Margared slipped off the horse, so that the waters were stayed and the inhabitants escaped, the king promptly founding another capital. But even now, on the Brittany coast, the site of the submerged city is shown, and when the storms arise the simple Breton peasants fancy they hear the howls of Margared's drowned lovers.

THE French opera is, of course, on less mythological lines. There are two sisters, both loving the warrior Mylio. Margared is betrothed to Karnac, a chieftain, who is threatening the country ; but when Mylio returns to marry her younger sister, Rozenne, Margared refuses to proceed with the marriage ceremony to Karnac, and in jealousy of her sister opens the sluices. Threatened by the enraged populace, she throws herself into the sea, whereupon the waters abate, and St. Corentin announces that the divine vengeance is stayed. The first act shows the preparations for the marriage of Karnac and Margared, and the lady's refusal ; the second act deals with Karnac's defeat by Mylio and the warnings of the Saint ; the third act with the Breton wedding of the victorious Mylio and Rozenne ; and, last of all, we have the inundation, for which we learn that M. Messager has secured a replica of M. Carpezat's striking tableau of the old fifth-century town which created so much admiration thirteen years ago in Paris. The openings of the first and third (the wedding) acts are considered the finest ; but the music likewise includes in the first act a dainty song for Rozenne ; in the second a soliloquy for Margared, Mylio's war song, a duet for the two rival sisters, and Karnac's song of defeat ; and in the third act two love duets for Mdme. Adams and M. Jerome, and the inundation. The overture is based on the themes of Mylio's solo in the wedding act, the sisters' duet, and Mylio's war song.

Madame Clara Butt, whose little infant daughter is thriving wonderfully, will resume her professional duties in about six weeks' time. Mr. Vert has arranged for her and her husband, Mr. Kennerley Rumford, a series of engagements at Blackpool on September 1, 8, and 15 ; and they will also sing at a special concert at Buxton on September 6. Later in the autumn Madame Butt will sing at a concert performance of Gluck's "Orfeo" at Manchester, under Dr. Richter.

One of the most interesting of the old roads of England is that which follows the line of the famous chalk ridge that runs through Hampshire, Surrey, and Kent, to the north of what was once the trackless forest of Anderida. Known as the "Pilgrims' way" because it was one of the main roads to Canterbury—Henry II. himself passed along it on his famous pilgrimage to the shrine of the murdered Archbishop—it dates back far earlier than the twelfth century, if authorities like Mr. Grant Allen are to be trusted, even to pre-Roman times, when the Britons carted loads of tin along it from Cornwall to the eastern ports. Miss Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Henry Ady) has written the standard account of this historic track from Winchester to Canterbury, and a new edition of her interesting book has just been published (Virtue, 10s. 6d.) This book, which resembles in get-up those albums of picturesque scenery popular as "gift books" a few decades back, is fully and characteristically illustrated by Mr. A Quinton, and has as a frontispiece a pretty etching of Shere Church by Mr. Percy Robertson.

Mr. E. T. Reed, the well-known caricaturist, is responsible for the editing of a new publication that comes to us from "Punch" office. This is "Punch's Holiday Book," of which its editor says that it "would only wish to claim that it bears in its veins that geniality of intention and that keen desire to give pleasure to the reader which it has inherited from the parent stock." With the letterpress in the hands of Barry Pain, Owen Seaman, A. E. W. Mason, A. A. Sykes, Major W. P. Drury and others, and with illustrations by Bernard Partridge, Raven Hill, Phil May "Rip," C. E. Brock and G. D. Armour the public may be sure of a good shilling's worth. The editor is himself a large contributor both of writings and drawings. Mr. A. A. Sykes's protest against a certain annoying form of enigma should be widely circulated :

Pray, do not ask me why is Charing Cross,
And who taught Putney Bridge and Waterloo
Such painful riddles only mean a loss
Of hair 'twixt me and you.

In the new topographical edition of Boswells Johnson, for which Mr. Austin Dobson is writing an introduction, special attention ought to be paid to Lichfield and its neighbourhood. The Johnson Club visited Lichfield recently for the public dedication of the museum and library which have been established in the old corner house in the market-place where Michael Johnson sold books and the future Great Charm of Literature browsed among his father's stock with such good results that he said in the latter part of his life that he had known almost as much at eighteen as he ever did. Mr. Augustine Birrell, who is to deliver one of those admirable discourses for which he is famous, should have little difficulty in showing how strong an influence Lichfield exercised on Johnson, her greatest son. Garrick said that, to the end of his days, the lexicographer never quite emancipated his tongue from the Lichfield accent ; and Burney records that Garrick himself, like the Lichfieldians, always said "shupreme" and "shuperior." Accordingly Johnson—who illustrated Sainte-Beuve's remark that there is an accent of the heart as well as of the tongue—declared that the people of Lichfield spoke the purest English to be heard anywhere. One has heard a similar claim made by Scotsmen for their own country folks. Boswell, though he was gratified to find oat-cakes served for breakfast in Lichfield in spite of the well-known sneer in the dictionary, could hardly admit the purity of a pronunciation which made "there" rhyme to "fear" and talked of "poonsh." But he seems to have liked Lichfield, and quite agreed with his illustrious friend that after a visit to "the boobies of Birmingham" the appearance of the Lichfield lamps showed that the travellers were "getting out of a state of death."

Mr. Birrell will probably remind his audience that in the last century Lichfield was a remarkable centre of intellectual fertility. Besides Johnson, its Grammar School educated Garrick and Addison. Johnson was flogged there soundly "to keep him from the gallows." Advocates of the rod will note with pride that the prescription was perfectly successful ; though Johnson once found his way to the Old Bailey it was but as a guiltless witness. In addition to these illustrious names "the old capital of Staffordshire, whose ale so inspired Farquhar's Boniface and Bozzy himself, gave birth to the famous Erasmus Darwin, physician, poet, evolutionist and the ancestor of the "Origin of Species." A leading light among the Lichfield luminaries, he would have been a conspicuous figure anywhere from "his ability, his radical and free-thinking opinions, his poetry"—which is best remembered now from the cruel parodies of the Anti-Jacobin—"his eight-acre botanic garden, and his imperious advocacy of temperance in drinking." One has a special kindness for the amiable Anna Seward, too, if only on account of the charming dialogue in which a wicked wit paraphrased her communications with another forgotten poet, William Hayley, the biographer of Cowper. It began thus :

MISS SEWARD.
Pride of Sussex, England's glory,
Mr. Hayley, that is you.

MR. HAYLEY.
Ma'am, you carry all before you,
Trust me, Lichfield swan, you do.

MISS SEWARD.
Ode, dramatic, epic, sonnet,
Mr. Hayley, you're divine.

MR. HAYLEY.
Ma'am, I'll give my word upon it,
You yourself are all the Nine.

Even in our own time, we seem to have heard literary dialogues not dissimilar in tone.

A letter which has been sent to "The Times" by the managing editor of the "San Francisco Chronicle" shows how easily and rapidly myths grow up about the name of a famous writer. In the "Pall Mall Magazine" for June it was stated, with every air of truth, that when Robert Louis Stevenson reached San Francisco in 1879 (on that wife-seeking career which seemed to his family a mere wild-goose chase, and ended in the capture of a black swan), he was "given a job" in the reporting department of the "San Francisco Caronicle," but did the work so badly that his copy had to be given to another reporter to rewrite in English suitable for the latitude of the Golden Gates. On the face of it the story was not incredible to those who remember the unloving account of Californian journalism in "The Wrecker." Loudon Dodd, in whose person Stevenson was largely autobiographic, there spoke of the "Daily Occidental" as "a paper that stood out among its brethren in the West. The others, down to their smallest item, were defaced with capitals, head lines, alliterations, swaggering misquotations, and the shoddy picturesque and unpathetic pathos of the Harry Millers ; the 'Occidental' alone appeared to be written by a dull, sane, Christian gentleman, singly desirous of imparting knowledge." Harry Miller, the "brightest pressman" in San Francisco, is happily described in the same book as "having a certain key of style, or want of style, so that certain milder passages, which I sought to introduce, discorded horribly and impoverished, if that were possible, the general effect." The "Pall Mall" story went far to explain the vigour of this attack, and to help us to read between the lines.

Now, however, Mr. Young, the managing editor of the "Chronicle," explodes the whole myth. There is no getting round his testimony, which deserves some acknowledgment from the author of the "Pall Mall" article, since he has clearly been imposed upon. Mr. Young says : I was managing editor of the "Chronicle" at the time, and personally knew every reporter, whether on the regular staff or doing merely detail work. I also read and accepted all the manuscripts published in the "Chronicle" during the period mentioned, and can assert with positiveness that the "Chronicle" was never honoured by the offer of one from Mr. Stevenson. I do not trust to my memory solely on this point but have caused the account books of the "Chronicle" to be carefully examined, and no trace of Mr. Stevenson's name can be found in them. Had he worked a single day for the paper, or contributed an article or articles, there would be a record of the fact, for the affair of the "Chronicle" are methodically managed. To make assurance doubly sure, however, I have questioned the then City Editor of the "Chronicle," and others who were on the staff of the paper in 1879 and 1880 and they all unite in saying that there is absolutely no foundation for the statements I am here denying, as they have already been denied in the columns of the "Chronicle." It is probable that the "Pall Mall" story is a corruption of Stevenson's own statement in a letter to Mr. Colvin : "I am reporter for the "Monterey Californian" at a salary of two dollars a week ! Comment trouves-vous ca ?" I will send you herewith, he wrote at the same time to Mr. Gosse, a Monterey paper wherein the works of R. L. S. appear." In the "Dictionary of National Biography," Mr Colvin adds that Stevenson at this time "tried to get work on the local press and some contributions were printed in the 'Monterey Independent' but on the whole his style was not thought up to Californian standards. Even here there seems to be a possible confusion and we shall look forward to the official biography which Mr. Balfour has in hand to clear away the mists that hang over this very interesting part of Stevenson's meteoric career.

The great heat-wave in New York recalls the fine description of such a visitation which is to be found in one of Mr. W. D. Howells' earlier and less-known stories. It makes one feel hot even to read it in winter—in spite of Shakespeare—and at present it may be regarded as an unfailing sudorific. There is, as Mr. Howells says, a certain sublimity in the spectacle of New York on a hot day defiant of the elements, and prospering on with every form of labour at a terrible cost of life. "The man carrying the hod to the top of the walls that rankly grow and grow as from his life's blood will only lay down his load when he feels the mortal glare of the sun blaze in upon heart and brain ; the plethoric millionaire for whom he toils will plot and plan in his office till he swoons at the desk ; the trembling beast must stagger forward while the flame-faced tormentor on the box has strength to lash him on ; in all those vast palaces of commerce there are ceaseless sale and purchase, packing and unpacking, lifting up and laying down, arriving and departing loads ; in thousands of shops is the unspared and unsparing weariness of selling, in the street filled by the hurry and suffering of tens of thousands is the weariness of buying." The peculiar oven-like quality of the superior brand of New York summer is well indicated in another passage : "The spiritless town seemed to have a quality of blackness in it, as if filled with the gloom of low-hovering wings. One half the street lay in shadow and one half in sun : but the sunshine itself was dim, as if a heat greater than its own had smitten it with languor. After all, an effete Monarchy can, in a few things, still give points to the Great Republic.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

CAPT. J. R. B. G. CARTER, acting fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted privilege leave for one month, from the 5th instant.

Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, acting Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from the date of his relief by Mr. W. L. B. Souter.

Mr. J. L. Rien, I.C.S., Collector of Shikarpur, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, in combination with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 6th November, or subsequently.

Mr. L. G. Deshmukh, on return to duty, becomes Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. S. Rebsch, M.I.C.E., Chairman of the Bombay City Improvements Trust, has been allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, from the 17th instant or subsequently. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn will act as Chairman of the Trust during the absence of Mr. Rebsch.

Mr. H. O. B. Shonbridge, Assistant Engineer, first grade, on return from furlough, acts as Executive Engineer, Dharwar District.

Mr. Chas. D. Bell, Engineer, appointed under a five years, covenant, is permitted to leave the service on the ground of ill health.

MR. JAMES MCDONALD has been appointed a member of the Bombay Christian Burial Board in place of the Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE WATER QUESTION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr D. E. Wacha presiding.

The Corporation proceeded to resume the discussion on the water question.

The President said that in resuming the debate, he would appeal to members to try and economise public time as far as possible. (Hear hear).

Dr. Cowasjee :—This is the sixth time you have said that.

The President : I have said it a sixth time and I hope I shall not be under the undesirable necessity of saying it a seventh time. It is only necessary to to say that I hope members will remember it is perfectly useless to travel over ground traversed by previous speakers. If only members will bring forward fresh arguments that may be of use to the Corporation, it will be well.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin applied for priority for a motion to amend the rules and bye-laws of the Corporation so that no Councillor shall speak for more than ten minutes on the original motion, or for more than five minutes on an amendment and that the movers and seconders of the original motion be excepted from the operation of this rule. (Hear, hear and laughter.)

The President said that it must be remembered that they were now in the midst of a debate and while that was the case they could not take any proposal for priority.

Mr. Dhondy in resuming the debate on the water question contended that there was leakage of the mains. Regarding the Committee which Mr. Mehta had proposed, he suggested that two or three other members should be added, as he had talked with several members already on the Committee and he was sorry to say they were in favour of meters (laughter). He suggested that Dr. Dadachanji, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Mr. Manmohandas should be added to the Committee. Referring to Mr. Bruce's letter to the Corporation, he said he found that Mr. Bruce was not on good terms with the European officers and if a man was not on good terms with his own, he must have some drawback. The fact that he came to the Corporation without consulting his superiors showed that he must be a very head-strong man and it must be a job for his superiors to work with him. In 1898, he (Mr. Dhondy) found that there was leakage at Bhandarwada Reservoir. He asked Mr. MacDonald to go and see it with him, but he suggested that he should speak to Mr. Bruce. He (the speaker) drew the attention of Mr. Bruce to the matter and waited for several months for a reply and had to send him a reminder.

Mr. MacDonald : Mr. Dhondy was at Dalalf during those months.

Mr. Dhondy : That is so. But if there was a leakage representing a loss of Rs. 75,000 it was his business to take steps to prevent it. I was a Councillor and if to a man like me (laughter)—he did not give an answer, what answer would he give to the public. Proceeding Mr. Dhondy contended that the re-organization of the Water Department which had served the public for thirty years was unnecessary. It was apparent that the Water Engineer was himself in fault and why should they trouble the poor subordinates ?

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtula said he had a difficulty in regard to the last paragraph of Mr. Metha's motion. This paragraph referred to the complaints in regard to the distribution of water and stated that if the existing water department was unable to adopt measures to remove these complaints, the Commissioner should proceed to reform and re-organize the department. What was the meaning of the word reform ? Mr. Mehta often accused other members of moving vague propositions, but he had been here caught in the same difficulty himself. It might mean that the Commissioner was to come forward and say that an additional staff was necessary. He understood that the Commissioner had already interpreted the motion as meaning that outsiders were to be put into the department, and old people should be set on one side. He understood that an outsider, who was thrice refused by Mr. Harvey had been accepted by Mr. Shapperd. If that was to be the interpretation of the resolution, the Corporation would pause before passing it. If on the other hand the motion meant that the Commissioner was to address a mild remonstrance not amounting to censure to Mr. Bruce, the Corporation would agree to it.

Mr. Manmohandas Ranji spoke against the motion.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee thought the Corporation would do well to follow Mr. Mehta on the present occasion.

Mr. Unwalla said that if the proposition were passed, the public would certainly await with keen interest the report of the special officer regarding the question of leakage in the mains and reservoirs. If he reported that there was very little wastage from the mains or reservoirs, the inevitable conclusion would be that there was wastage in the domestic consumption. What was there to be done by the Corporation ? Mr. Mehta's motion implied that they would pass a resolution in terms of the report of the Committee recommending meters. What were Mr. Mehta's views on this point ?

Mr. Mehta said it was not a question of his views, but it was a matter for the Corporation to decide.

Mr. Unwalla said he would vote against the motion.

Mr. Cuffe said the series of propositions brought forward by Mr. Mehta would probably find acceptance. Of course they shelved for sometime the experiment with the meter system and one of the drawbacks of that was that in threw them back upon one experiment only. The measures now suggested for preventing waste seemed rather a weak reed to lean upon. If they failed, and loud and recurring complaints were made in every hot season, he supposed the Corporation would consider what the alternative proposal was. The duplication of the Tansa main would cost some fifty or sixty lakhs of rupees. If they could not check waste and increase the supply by other means to such an extent in the hot months as to prevent complaints there was no alternative but to bring more of the Tansa water to Bombay. The ratepayers' meeting no doubt took that matter into full consideration ; if they didn't they ought to have done so (laughter.) According to the "Municipal Journal" meters in Melbourne had been found to prevent waste to such an extent that it had been found possible to supply water at a very small charge. He believed that in Bombay the meter system had never had a fair chance of becoming acceptable to the people owing to the conditions in which it was introduced. It was quite certain that in the past, many of the meters supplied to the public of Bombay had been somewhat unreliable (Hear, hear, and voices : "14 per cent." and "47 per cent.") That had something to do with the hostility to their use. Then look at the charge they made for water supplied by the meters. (Hear, hear)—and the terrible bludgeon clause which the Standing Committee adopted under which when a man had had a meter for a number of years and had exercised all the care and economy possible in its use, suddenly finds himself called upon by the Municipality to pay upon a four per cent. basis. (Hear, hear.) These conditions might easily be modified. If he were anxious to introduce to the market something which the market had not been accustomed to receive he did not think he would charge the maximum price for it at first. He contended that having supplied meters which were above suspicion they should supply water at rates much below those charged at present, and at the same time abolish that bludgeon clause by which they could charge on the four per cent. basis. On those terms he saw no reason why the thinking portion of the public should not take meters. Referring to the Water Department and the complaints that had been made, he said the latter had been associated quite as much with the quality of the Tulsi water as with insufficient supply in certain parts of the town. Mr. Mehta held that the quality of the water was not so bad as it was made out to be, but either he did not trouble the Tulsi water much or he blended it with a liquid of a more potent character. (Laughter). The fact that they recommended an expenditure of over five lakhs of rupees for the construction of mains and filter beds appeared to him to prove that the water about which complaints had been made was not wholly under the control of the Water Department in common with other departments of the Municipality suffered from the defects of the system inaugurated in the time of Mr. Acworth, the system of promotion by seniority, a system which worked departmentally might be perfectly good, but which when worked interdepartmentally in many cases put round men in square holes. It was a system which to a greater or less extent impaired the efficiency of a department and which no members of the Corporation would dream of adopting in the conduct of his private affairs. (Hear, hear). The Water Department had in some measure suffered from this. He hoped the Commissioner would bear in mind in future the essential qualifications which were necessary if a man appointed in the Water Department was to successfully carry out the duties allotted to him. Some 2 or 25 sub-inspectors had been appointed for the prevention of waste, but the measure was doomed to failure, because the qualif

leakage and quoted the opinions of Mr. Mansergh, Mr. Baldwin Latham and other eminent engineers in regard to the use of meters in domestic water supplies. He had, he said, kept an open mind on the subject and if the authorities insisted that they should try meters they must give them an opportunity particularly in those districts where waste took place.

Mr. Kabraji, while approving the motion thought it should cover defective fittings and taps. He proposed as a rider to be added that the Committee should report on the feasibility of fixing automatic or any better type of taps to stand pipes, etc., in the public streets.

At this stage there were cries of "vote, vote."

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded Mr. Kabraji's amendment.

Mr. Bomanjee Petit proposed the adjournment as it was now five o'clock.

The motion for adjournment was negatived.

Mr. McDonald said he was known as an advocate for the meter system and he had been such since he came to think of it, though he did not think it likely that the meter system would be carried. He had read the reports of Mr. Thomlinson, Mr. Murzban and Mr. Bruce and had had long conversations with Mr. Bruce. He heard the statement made by the Hon. Mr. Mehta the other day which would have convinced a person with brains of wood if he wanted to be convinced. He had never been so satisfied with a statement as he had been with that of Mr. Mehta the other day. The fairness of it almost took his breath away, not because Mr. Mehta was not always fair but because it was against his own argument. He said he had a meter and at first his bill was for two lakhs of gallons of water, but with care this was reduced to 24,000 gallons. One statement of Mr. Mehta's was that it had never been the thought of the Committee to charge for the meters. But Mr. Harry's idea was, though he modified a suggestion made by Mr. Murzban. He (Mr. McDonald) thought that if meters were introduced they would have to modify their price for water. They could not meter the whole City within fifteen or twenty years so the argument that the expense would be something horrible was done away with, because they would only have to put in a certain number in a year. He could see nothing wrong in Mr. Mehta's proposition except in reference to the appointment of a Municipal employer as the Special Officer to apply Deacon's meters to test the mains. He was quite ready to believe that every Municipal employe would be absolutely correct in the report he would make on the subject, but would they get people to believe that. They would say he was the mouth piece of this man or the other. He therefore suggested that the motion should be altered so that an outsider should be appointed and he would even go the length of asking Government to appoint a man for the purpose. In reference to Mr. Bruce he was quite well aware that he might look for the fragments of Mr. Bruce's skin over the Corporation Hall—metaphorically of course—but he was hardly prepared for so much as he heard. He admired the fairness with which Mr. Mehta put things though he did not go so far as did Mr. Mehta. He did not say Mr. Bruce was perfect, but he was an absolutely correct and able engineer. They could not get a better in the Presidency of Bombay. He was besides an absolutely upright man; they could not get one in the Presidency more so. (Hear, hear). It had been said that he hated the natives, because he was one of those missionary men. That was the first time in 35 years he (Mr. McDonald) had heard such a charge brought against a missionary man. Mr. Bruce's cry was always the other kind. He told them that he loved the natives, he might not do so always (a laugh). What he did dislike was the crooked ways of the people and not the people themselves. He (Mr. McDonald) would recommend to Mr. Bruce that when he was going to apply the Deacon's meters he should have somebody with him who would be able to give cooling drinks here and there in the hot weather as had been done before. But he was afraid Mr. Bruce would in no wise follow his advice.

Other members rose to speak, it being now 5-15.

Mr. Gamadia, however, moved and Mr. Hormusjee seconded the adjournment.

This being carried the President adjourned the meeting till this afternoon.

ALL SAINTS' NURSING FUND.

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

LAST night a very successful and enjoyable concert, promoted in aid of all Saints' Nursing Fund, with especial reference to the nursing work carried on at the J. J. Hospital, was given in the Town Hall. The programme was interesting and the audience was highly appreciative, encores being frequent. The excellent string band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry provided some very acceptable items, which formed an important part of the programme. The band's selections were bright and admirable, and contributed greatly to the success of the concert. They were :—"A Greek Slave" By Ivan Caryll, a Suite d'Orchestre by Zauze, and sparkling selections from "The Messenger Boy" and "The Shop Girl." Miss Procter, whose singing is always greatly admired, contributed a pretty song called "Fears" by Cowen which was encored and Maude Valerie White's very charming "Three Little Songs", which were very highly appreciated. Commander G. J. Baugh, R. I.M., supplied the humorous element very successfully, the efforts of both being in each instance encored. Messrs. Thomas, Coppard, Anthony and Smith sang a quartette by Mendelssohn "A Vintage Song," very tastefully and in response to demands for more gave a very pretty lullaby. Mr. H. W. Astell's violin playing, as usual, evoked great applause and he was obliged to repeat a portion of his contribution. Mr. Rhenins' Cornet Solo "Standchen" was also enthusiastically received. Altogether the concert was one of the brightest that have been given in the Town Hall for some time. The accompanists were Mr. Seymour Dove and Major Collis Barry The audience, we are glad to say, was large as well as enthusiastic.

CHARGE OF COUNTERFEITING THE KING'S COIN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Nolan brought on remand and again charged Ramzan Mudarbux, a Mahomedan, and his wife Sakina, the former with counterfeiting the King's coin and the latter with the abetment of the offence. The evidence showed that in consequence of certain information previously received, Inspector Hassan with some policemen proceeded to a house in Madanpoora. On entering the place the police found the two accused busily engaged in manufacturing coins. They were seated opposite each other, with a fire and several implements between them. There was a crucible containing some melted metal on the fire. The first accused had a punch in one hand and a pair of tongs in the other. The second accused was fanning the fire. Four counterfeit two anna pieces were found on a piece of paper near the accused. The police searched the house in the presence of a "punch" and discovered some other implements and four two-anna pieces in the pocket of the first accused. The Magistrate after recording the evidence committed both the accused to the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

EXTRA DAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.
SECOND ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY, 30TH JULY 1901.

The Hurdle Plate—Distance 1 Mile over 5 flights.
(1st Entries 3.)

4 Mr R W Harter's br aus g The Clown aged
5 Messrs Tulloch & Allan's b aus g Holkar 6 years
The Stick Stakes—Distance 1 Mile over 5 flights.
(1st Entries 3.)

4 Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy 14-0 3-4
5 Mr Percy Fischer's ch a g Burlingham 14 2 1-2
6 Mr J. S b aus m Sweet Maree 11 14 0 1-4
7 Mr W S Anthony's ch aus m Darling 14-1
The Consolation Stakes—Distance 6 Furlongs.
(1st Entries 7)

8 Mr Ebrahim bin Amer's b a h White Oats aged
9 Mr A W F's br a h Ingomar 4 years
The New Comers Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
(1st Entries 11)

12 Mr Maqueen's g a h Steelaway 13 3 1-2
13 Mr Hajnhoy Visram's ch a h Bin Rasheed 13 3 1-2
The Special Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs
(1st Entries 2)

3 Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4
4 Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Never mind 13 2 1-4
5 Mr Moosephs bin Talib's br a h Cocoa 13 2 3-4
6 Mr Artin A Essayie's ch a h Daisy 14 2 1-2
The Service Stakes—Distance—1-2 mile
(1st Entries 9)

10 Captain W W James' b ch m Mamuna

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable,
Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers throughout the world. Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London.

THE CHARGES AGAINST CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

CONVICTION OF THE ACCUSED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, Mr. T. J. Strangman, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Walter Walmsley and Roland Jolley, two Customs Officers in the Preventive Department, were charged with cheating and illegally receiving Rs. 40 from one Joosab Jamal. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and, Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused.

The magistrate in the course of his judgment said: The case for the prosecution as to the scope and limitations of the duties of the accused was unchallenged, nor was it urged that they were unaware of the rule prohibiting the collection of duty at the Ballard Pier. With regard to the rest of the case of the prosecution, they had the evidence of the two Mahomedans themselves; further, they had the evidence of the tindal on the boat of the boarding officers stationed at the Ballard Pier, who deposed to having seen the boxes placed inside the chowkey on the evening of the 18th April, the two Mahomedans on the spot, the giving of the receipt by Walmsley and the departure of the Mahomedans who left the boxes in the chowkey. He further deposed to having seen the Mahomedans on the following morning at the pier. Again, there was the evidence of two customs peons, one of whom was on duty up to about 9-30 a.m. on the 19th of that month, and was then relieved by the other. The first spoke to seeing Joosub Jamal land, and the boxes placed in the chowkey on the evening of the 18th; he further said that he pointed out the boxes in the chowkey on the following morning to the peon mentioned, who relieved him. The latter spoke to having seen the Mahomedans come to the pier on the morning of the 19th, the subsequent removal of the boxes to a victoria by them, and the presence of both the accused at the time. In addition to this evidence there was the entry in the account-book of the Mahomedans, which gave the details of the expenditure relating to the whole transaction. On the other hand, the defence had called Mr. Potts, a visiting-inspector, who said that he visited the chowkey at 8-45 on the morning of the 19th, when he noticed no boxes, that he inquired if there was any luggage detained, but was told that there was only a bundle of guns. Then, too, there was the evidence of two boarding officers Mr. Boylette and Mr. Otto, the former of whom was on duty at the pier from 5 or 5-30 p.m. on the 18th inst., until 9-45 a.m. on the 19th; and the latter from about 7-30 p.m. on the 18th to 10 a.m. on the 19th. The former said he was either in or about the chowkey after he got to the pier on the evening of the 18th and noticed no boxes being put in. The Court could not accept the first part of this statement, for he was not compelled to remain at the chowkey, which was situated at a stuffy part of the pier, and it was thought likely that he was at the harbour end enjoying whatever breeze there might be. Both these witnesses said that they noticed no boxes in the chowkey that evening or the following morning, nor did they see any Mahomedans on the morning of the 19th. In cross-examination it was, however, elicited that many customs officers kept boxes at the chowkey similar to those in question. No point could, therefore, be made of the attention of the witnesses not having been directed to them. With regard to the statements of the two latter witnesses, that they saw no Mahomedans on the morning of the 19th, the Court quite believed them, for they were in all probability at the other end of the pier, which would be very much cooler and airy. Mr. Louth, the officer who relieved Walmsley at the pier between 9-30 and 10 a.m. on the 19th, had also been called, but as he must have arrived after the Mahomedans had left, his evidence was of no value. Attention had been drawn to the various improbabilities in the case, namely, that the accused could not have told the Mahomedans to come back at an hour when other officers would be at the pier; that Walmsley would never have given a written receipt for the boxes; that the Mahomedans would never have paid the duty without obtaining a receipt, for their money; that they would have applied for a refund, as duty had been paid on the goods before, etc. Without replying to them in detail, the Court would only propound a question, which in his opinion was the all-important question in the case. Was it likely that two men in a respectable position in life would tell a story which was open to contradiction at every point, with absolutely nothing to gain by it, for it was not suggested that the story was got up to evade payment of duty and laid themselves open to a prosecution for perjury on two separate occasions, namely, before Mr. Slater and before himself (Mr. Strangman)? This question must be answered in the negative. The Court accepted their story, corroborated as it was by the evidence of the other witnesses of the prosecution, who could not be shown to have been prompted by any animus against the accused. Accordingly, the Court convicted the accused on the charges framed against them, namely, Walmsley on charges of fraud for the purpose of injuring the Customs revenue, and cheating by personation, and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of property, and Jolley on charges of abetment of the offences. With regard to the sentences the Court took into account the fact that both the accused had done good service, Walmsley in particular having earned several large rewards for detecting cases of smuggling; the Court also took into account the fact that conviction probably meant dismissal from the customs service, further, that both had been on a small subsistence allowance since 18th April, and that the trial owing to the illness of Mr. Slater, had been protracted into nearly three months' duration; and, lastly, that the prosecution did not press for any severe punishment. At the same time the offence was one which affected a very large section of the ignorant public, and it was but right that the law should protect that class as far as possible. Taking all these matters into consideration, the Court felt the lowest sentences that it could pass were, on Walmsley one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one month; and on Jolley, who took a minor part in the matter, one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for a fortnight.

THE PROPOSED CLOSING OF WELLS.

THE Committee appointed by the Corporation Resolution to consider in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on the proposals made by the Commissioner to close six wells on the Hornby Road Plot, one on the Marine Lines Estate and one on the Saluting Battery Plot, report as follows:—The eight wells above referred to are described in the Commissioner's letter. The six wells on the Hornby Plot appear to have been built by the munificence of former citizens of Bombay. It is recommended that all the eight wells be closed and their sites handed over to the Trust on payment of the value of the wells and the land, and that suitable fountains be erected out of their values, one at Fort Street, to commemorate the names of the donors of wells Nos. 1, 2 and 3 on Waudby Road, and the other at the junction of Esplanade and Napier Roads to commemorate the names of the donors of the remaining wells. In a petition addressed to the Corporation, the closing of the wells on Waudby Road is strongly objected to by a large number of Hindu residents of North Fort. They urge that these wells are used by them for religious purposes and for domestic functions, and that they have had the uninterrupted use and enjoyment of them ever since their construction, and they pray for non-interference with them as being in the nature of "religious edifices." The Executive Engineer, after consulting a leading member of the Bhatia community, thinks that it will be enough if one of two wells on the maidan opposite the Municipal Office were properly enclosed and divided off with partition walls and made over for the use of the Hindu residents.

Enquiries made by the Committee show that the Executive Engineer's proposal is not likely to give satisfaction to the Hindu residents of Northern Fort, and especially to such of them as are Bunnias or Bhatias. They attach great value and even some sanctity to the wells on Waudby Road, and it will much hurt their susceptibilities, and possibly put them to serious inconvenience if all these wells are closed. Further, as appears from a letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary by a firm of Solicitors, rights of private property are claimed over one of these wells, viz., well No. 2. Taking all these matters into consideration, the Committee think two of these wells, viz., Nos. 1 and 2, should be allowed to remain. Well No. 3, which is in the middle of certain roads recently constructed by the City Improvement Trust, may, the Committee think, be closed, and its value, estimated at about 4,000 rupees, be applied towards the construction of a suitable fountain in the vicinity, on a site to be obtained from the Trust for commemorating the names of its donors.

Of the remaining wells, the Committee see no objection to the closing of Nos. 4 and 5 and Nos. 7 and 8, but they are not in favour of the closing of No. 6, which lies on the north side of the John Connon School on the Esplanade Road. Its existence must have led the owners of surrounding properties to suppose that the plot on which it is situated would not be built upon but would remain as an open space, and the Committee are informed that there was some misunderstanding with the late Miss Prescott of the Frere Fletcher School that the plot would be left unbuilt upon so as not to block the frontage of her school. The Committee are not able to say how far this statement is correct. In these circumstances the Committee think this plot had better be left as an open space. The proceeds of wells Nos. 4, 5, 7 and 8 may, as proposed by the Executive Engineer, be applied towards the erection of another fountain, commemorating the names of their donors at the junction of Esplanade and Napier Roads.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 30th July were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 29th, 15 feet 4 4-5 inches against 17 feet 10 4-5 inches on same date last year. Rain during week throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 80 cents at Sujawal, minimum 8 cents at Shahbandar. Transplantation of rice and preparations for kharif cultivation in progress. Rice seedlings partially affected by deficiency of water. Agricultural stock in fair condition and sufficient except in Karachi taluka. Price of wheat at Karachi 13, of jowari 18, of bajri 16, of rice 6, and of Bombay grass 20 1-2 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 13 feet 2 2-5 inches against 13 feet on same date last year. Sixty-nine cents of rain at Sukkur on 30th; average rainfall of 7 cents in six talukas during week. Locusts appeared in nine talukas and caused slight damage in Mirpur and Ubauro talukas. Fodder supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Price of wheat 16, of jowary 24, of barley 20, of bajri 21, and of rice 10 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Average rainfall of 49 cents during week throughout the district, maximum 1 inch 78 cents at Dero Mohbat. Kharif sowing continues. Locusts appeared in 1 taluka, but did no damage. Cattle in good condition in 10 talukas and in fair condition in 2 talukas. Agricultural stock generally sufficient. Price of rice varying from 8 to 20, of bajri from 16 to 21, of jowari from 14 to 24, and of wheat from 10 to 15 seers per rupee. Price of kardi varying from 1 1-2 to 12 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Ten cents of rain on 26th at Kashmor and 48 cents at Shahdadpur on 27th. Kharif sowing continues. Locusts passed through Jacobabad and Thul talukas and injured crops in Kandkot and Kashmor talukas. Crops also injured by crickets in Thul and Kandkot talukas. Water supply in canals generally fair throughout the district except in Shahdadpur taluka. Fodder supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Price of jowari 25 seers 3 chataks, of bajri 21 seers 10 chataks, of wheat 14 seers 6 chataks, and of rice 9 seers 4 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Slight rain during week in all talukas except Nagar, maximum 1 inch 70 cents at Mithi; more rain badly needed. Kharif operations progressing. Canals not carrying quite sufficient water supply. Agricultural stock sufficient. Prices of staple food-grains slightly falling in Deserr.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 27th July 1901.)—Rain during week, maximum 9 inches 73 cents at Modasa, minimum 74 cents at Viramgam; for season maximum 14 inches 17 centsat Parantij, minimum 3 inches 7 cents at Sanand. Standing crops thriving well owing to recent rainfall. Rain still wanted for rice crops. Rats have done much damage to bajri and maize crops in Modasa petha. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 16 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 16 seers, of wheat 12 seers, and of rice 2nd sort 11 seers per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 4-6-0 per 1,000 bundles, and of jowari Rs. 4 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 7 inches 51 cents at Jhalod minimum 1 inch 35 cents at Dohad. Prospects improved. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Crops damaged by rats, caterpillars and grass-hoppers. Price of bajri 16 1-2 and of maize 13 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 29th July 1901.)—Rain during week 2 inches 37 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 4 inches 27 cents at Nadiad, minimum 1 inch 93 cents at Kapadvanj; for season 7 inches 91 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 15 inches 11 cents at Borsad, minimum 6 inches 53 cents at Matar. Sowing operations in progress throughout the district. Young crops in good condition. Standing crops slightly damaged by rats in Thasra and Borsad talukas and by caterpillars in Mehmadabad taluka. More rain required for transplantation of paddy and bavto. Fodder supply sufficient; green grass available for cattle. Agricultural stock in good condition; 284 bullocks given from takavi and charitable grants. Price of bajri 16 1-14, of rice 10 3-8, of wheat 9 5-14, and of jawari 17 1-8 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week 2 inches 93 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 8 inches at Jambusar, minimum 1 inch 83 cents at Hansot; for season maximum 16 inches at Broach, minimum 10 inches 15 cents at Vagra. Sowing of bajri, cotton, jowari and dangar in progress. Seedlings damaged by rats and caterpillars almost throughout the district. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock generally in good condition; the want, wherever it is felt, is supplied from takavi grants.

Surat.—Rain during week 69 cents at Surat, maximum 6 inches 70 cents at Pardi, minimum 84 cents at Chorasi; for season 12 inches 48 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 50 inches 65 cents at Pardi, minimum 12 inches 40 cents at Chorasi. Sowing operations completed in Chorasi taluka and in progress in Olpad taluka. Transplantation of rice seedlings commenced in Mandvi taluka and progressing in Chikhli and Pardi talukas, but retarded in Bardoli and Jalalpor talukas for want of sufficient rain. Jowari crops slightly injured by insects in parts of Bardoli and Mandvi talukas. Fodder-supply and cattle in good condition. Price of rice 2nd sort fallen from 7 seers 6 chataks to 8 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Price of other food-grains stationary.

Kolaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, heavy from 24th to 26th and on 29th; total of week 14 inches 87 cents; total to date 58 inches 74 cents, being 12 inches 57 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 24th, and 25th, 2° cool on 26th and 29th, 1° warm on 27th, and 28th and 2° warm on 30th. Vapour in air normal from 24th to 29th and on 29th, and excessive on 27th 28th and 30th. Abnormal wind northerly from 24th to 26th and on 29th; wind normal on 27th, 28th and 30th. Distant thunder on 29th.

Thana.—Good rain during week throughout the district, 12 inches 19 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 12 inches 78 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 3 inches 56 cents at Umbargaon; for season 57 inches 7 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 61 inches 59 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 23 inches 21 cents at Umbargaon. Transplantation still in progress. Rice plants in good condition. Locusts disappeared from Murbad taluka. Fodder supply and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Kolaba.—Rain during week throughout the district maximum 22 inches 37 cents at Khalapur, minimum 5 inches 61 cents at Alibag. Transplantation completed. Young plants thriving well. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Good rain during week throughout the district; maximum 16 inches 42 cents at Chiplun, minimum 2 inches 95 cents at Malvan. Transplantation completed. Weeding commenced. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady except that of rice which has risen at Devgad and fallen at Chiplun. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 11 seers 3 to as per rupee, and in the district varying from 10 seers 4 tolas at Rajapur to 12 seers 32 tolas at Chiplun. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 10 seers 48 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 12 seers 12 tolas at Dapoli to 15 seers 76 tolas at Khed.

Khandesh.—Rain during week throughout the district, 1 inch 11 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 3 inches 58 cents at Navapur, minimum 86 cents at Pimpalner; for season 10 inches 40 cents at Dhulia, average in the district 11 inches 60 cents. Kharif sowing in progress throughout the district. Agricultural stock not sufficient for preparation of lands for cultivation; the deficiency being supplied from takavi grants. Fodder supply and agricultural stock in good condition.

Nasik.—Rain during week 1 inch 83 cents and for season 7 inches 80 cents at Nasik. Rainfall insufficient in Sinnar, Niphad, Chander and Malegaon talukas and in parts of Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon and Kalvan talukas. Sowing of bajri and other kharif crops in progress but retarded in some places where rainfall is insufficient. Transplantation of rice and nagli in progress in Igatpuri and Paint talukas. Standing kharif crops in good condition in places where there has been good rain; they are withering for want of it elsewhere and are being eaten up by insects in parts of Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon and Peint talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Deficiency of agricultural stock being met from takavi and charitable grants. Water supply deficient on account of insufficiency of rain. Price of bajri risen in Niphad, Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas, but slightly fallen in Nasik taluka. Price of wheat risen in Niphad taluka but fallen in Nasik and Dindori talukas. Price of rice slightly fallen in Dindori taluka and of nagli risen in Nasik taluka. Prices stationary elsewhere. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 9 seers 11 1-4 tolas, of bajri 12 seers 33-4 tolas and of nagli 12 seers 75 tolas per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 36 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 1 inch 3 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 4 cents at Karjat; for season 8 inches 71 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 9 inches 6 cents at Rahuri, minimum 3 inches 29 cents at Parner. More rain urgently wanted for seedlings which are withering in some places. Kharif sowing almost completed. Crops injured by insects in four talukas. Fodder supply and cattle in fair condition.

Prices of food-grains at Ahmednagar stationary. Price of karbi 107 lbs. per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week throughout the district 2 inches 80 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 8 inches 43 cents at Maval, minimum 5 cents at Bhimthadi; for season 17 inches 54 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 25 inches 79 cents at Maval, minimum 5 inches 39 cents at Sirur. Sowing of kharif crops in progress, especially in the Eastern Division. Recent rain beneficial to kharif crops already sown. Want of rain still felt in the eastern portion of the district. Fodder supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri at Poona 25 lbs. 12 tolas, of jowari 27 lbs. 12 tolas, of karbi 100 lbs., and of grass 125 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain during week throughout the district, 18 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 1 inch 24 cents at Barsi, minimum 6 cents at Malsiras; for season maximum 12 inches 23 cents at Sholapur, minimum 3 inches 25 cents at Karmala. Rain urgently wanted in all talukas, except in Sholapur and Barsi where it was favourable. Sowing of kharif crops almost completed. Fodder supply generally sufficient, except in Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas and parts of Madha taluka where scarcity is greatly felt. Cattle generally insufficient for agricultural operations; the deficiency being met from takavi and charitable grants; bullocks are also being hired by cultivators. Price of jowari slightly risen in Sholapur and Malsiras talukas, fallen in Barsi and Madha talukas and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari at Sholapur 12 seers 15 chataks, of bajri 13 seers 14 chataks, of wheat 8 seers 6 chataks, and of rice 9 seers 12 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Rain during week (ending 27th July) inches 71 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 2 3 inches 90 cents at Javli, minimum 16 cents at Man. Rain wanted in Tasgaon, Khanapur, Khatav and Man talukas. Young crops in good condition. Sowing of kharif crops almost completed. Supply of grain and fodder sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains fallen in four talukas, risen in one taluka and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari at Satara 22 lbs. 8 tolas, of bajri 23 lbs. 23 tolas, of grass 125 lbs., and of karbi 100 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week in all talukas, maximum 1 inch 78 cents at Sindgi, minimum 16 cents at Badami. Kharif sowing nearly completed in all talukas, except in parts of Bagalkot and Badami talukas where it is retarded for want of rain. Standing kharif crops in good condition, except in parts of Bagalkot, Muddebihal and Badami talukas, where they are withering for want of moisture, and in parts of Badami taluka where they are damaged by insects. Rain badly wanted for standing crops and sowing operations. Agricultural stock and fodder-supply in fair condition. Average price of jowari 11 seers 11 chataks, of bajri 12 seers 9 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 9 seers 1 chatak, of tur-dal 6 seers 15 chatas, and of karbi 145 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week throughout the district, 7 inches 31 cents at Chandgad, 3 inches 23 cents at Khanapur, 1 inch 79 cents at Belgaum, and below 1 inch elsewhere. More rain urgently wanted everywhere except in Khanapur taluka and Chandgad taluka. Standing rice crops in good condition. Kharif crops in Chikodi, Athni, Gokak and Parasgad talukas and Hukeri and Murgod pethas not satisfactory; they are withering in parts of Athni and Parasgad talukas. Sowing of kharif crops still retarded in parts of Athni and Parasgad talukas. Water-supply deficient in Athni taluka. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week at twelve stations varying from 5 inches 1 cent at Hangal to 8 cents at Kod; none at Nargund. Sowing of early jowari in progress, except in Navalgund taluka and Nargund and Mundargi pethas, where it is retarded for want of sufficient rain. Standing rice and other crops in fair condition, except in Navalgund taluka and Nargund and Mundargi pethas, where early crops are withering for want of sufficient moisture; heavy showers very urgently needed everywhere to keep up standing crops. Water-supply sufficient. Fodder supply deficient in Navalgund taluka. Agricultural stock generally sufficient for cultivation, except in a few places where deficiency is met by takavi grants. Prices of jowari and karbi at Dharwar stationary.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district, 4 inches 49 cents at Karwar, maximum 7 inches 16 cents at Supa minimum 1 inch 66 cents at Mundgod. Sowing almost completed. Transplantation continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 23 1-2 and of nagli 26 1-2 lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass 8 annas a maund.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 2 inches 65 cents and for season 7 inches 53 cents. Weather cloudy. Sowing in progress. Average price of wheat 14 seers 64 tolas, of bajri 12 seers 26 tolas, of jowari 14 seers 70 tolas, and of gram 12 seers 64 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week maximum 4 inches 75 cents at Bhoika, minimum 32 cents at Chotila. Weather warm. Price of bajri 14 and of jowara 15 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 6 inches 82 cents and for season 15 inches 99 cents. Sowing and weeding operations still continue in some places. Crops being damaged by rats and caterpillars in parts of Navsari Division. Young plants injured by locust. Agricultural stock in satisfactory condition. Takavi grants being given for the purchase of bullocks. Price of bajri 31 of jowari 31, of wheat 24, of rice superior 13, and of rice inferior 23 lbs. per rupee.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting was held in the rooms of the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Mr. K. R. Cama, President, was in the chair.

The following presents to the library were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—From Madras—catalogue of the pre-historic antiquities, Government Museum, Madras.

From Woking—The Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review for July 1901.

From London—The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britan and Ireland, Vol. XXX, July to December 1900.

From Sydney.—Science of Man, Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia, No. 5, Vol. 4.

From Paris.—Le Mois Scientific, No. 6, Vol 3.

From Paris.—Bulletins et Memoires de la Societe Anthropologic de Paris.

From Paris.—Revue de L'Ecole D'Anthropologic, May 1901.

From Paris—Revue des Traditions Popularies, No. 2-3, Tome XVI.

From Berlin—Zeitschrift der Yesella—Aaft fur Erdkomde, No. 6, Bound, XXVIII.

From Rome—Rivista Mensile di Nemopatologia e Psiohiathria, No. 12, 1901.

From Rome—Atti della Societa Romana di Anthropologia, No. 3, Vol. VII.

From Nederlomdsch—Indie—Bigdragen tot de Taal Lamd en Volkenkunde.

From Montevideo—Anales del Museo Nacional, No. 17, Vol. II.

From Buenos Aires—Communicaciones del Museo Nacional, No. 8, Tomo 1.

THE LATE PROFESSOR PEDRAZA.

It was resolved "that the Anthropological Society of Bombay record their deep sense of the loss the Society has sustained in the death of Professor O. S. Pedraza, who was their Honorary Foreign Secretary ever since the foundation of the Society in April 1886. The Society offer their sympathies to his widow and family in their sad bereavement. A copy of this resolution to be forwarded to Madame Pedraza."

Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Byramjee Patell then read a paper on "The Statistics of Births, Deaths and Marriages amongst the Parsees of Bombay during the last ten years (1891—1900).

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters addressed to the Bombay General Post Office:—

Alfretk Mrs
Amar A I
Anderson J H
Aryanson Lazar
Alexander M S Mrs
Beattie Mrs
Bump S Miss
Crofton Miss
Dhondi Manaji Powar
Eckstein Friedrick
Fretman R Miss
Gallizzi C Mrs
Giovanni R
Glaiser C Miss
Grant J
Hackett E M Miss
Hollander I Mrs
Johnston M E Mrs
Kauffman Liza Mrs
Kotzer Amell Miss
Ledder E Mrs
Masadoe D
Mercurio A
Minzer L
Nanaboz Paul
Notton R Mrs
Olsen Annie Mrs
Oussatinsky A K
Pearce G F
Rillo S
Rogers A L
Rund B Mrs
Salzmann Herman
Senel O Mrs
Smiley J R
Stevens Miss
Trevesti J B
Warner E Mrs
Warren W W
Waldridge H C
White Robert
Wilson R McDonald
Willoughby H Mrs
Zacariadis A

THERE is one loophole through which bounty-fed sugar escapes the Indian countervailing duties. Last year nine lakhs worth of confectionery was imported into this country from Europe, and most of it must have been made of beet sugar. But it is impossible to distinguish the beet from the cane in the manufactured confection, and the customs people are, therefore, obliged to wink.

FOR a long time the pearl fishers from foreign nations carrying on operations at the Sulu Islands have, without a murmur, paid a trifling tax. All the islands in the archipelago have been under Spanish rule for a quarter of a century. Of late the industry mentioned has been greatly extended; improved appliances have been brought on the scene at considerable expense, and the increased sum disbursed is found to affect the profits adversely. Now a discovery has been made to the effect that the impost is contrary to a treaty made between Spain on the one hand and Britain, Germany, and France on the other, which guarantees free fishing to strangers from all lands. The aggrieved pearl fishers will complain to the Spanish Government.

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ATTITUDE OF CHINA TOWARD FOREIGNERS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "N. C. Herald" writes:—There are few dull days to the foreigner in the interior who is conversant with the Chinese language. The Chinese never forget that he is a curiosity of greater attraction than a theatrical show, while he never ceases to wonder at their patriarchal ways, superstition, lack of logic, and ability to do without seeming essentials. The family quarrels, opium suicides, cries of loaded coolies, the rattle drum and gong, and mangy dogs barking and biting at his heels, all tend to enliven his spirits. "A reasonable amount of fleas is good for a dog—they keep him from brood-din' on bein' a dog," says David Harum, and both Chinese dogs and foreigners in the interior can bear witness to its truthfulness.

The attitude of both people and officials differ from that of dwellers in treaty ports. There is less veiling of meaning, less exterior politeness, and more of the real man displayed. "When they are good they are very, very good, and when they are bad,——."

Chuchou is only 45 English miles from Nanking, yet probably only a small proportion of her inhabitants have ever seen a steamboat, a customs officer, or a foreign carriage. They haven't time. The whole Chou district has only two foreign families and two single men, and their knowledge of these is the limit of their real foreign education.

"Like people, like priest" has been their policy. A few years ago it seemed as hopeless to win their friendship as to break down their mountains with a popgun and putty balls. Changes in those at the head of affairs have been in a measure responsible for the present harmonious relations. The officials have worked in harmony with the Nanking Viceroy to such an extent that not a tile or a brick has come up missing during the long enforced absence of last year. Foreigners and foreign property have been perfectly protected.

Mr. Sheng (Bear), the present Chou official, has had two terms of office over this district. All classes have been pleased with his work. When leaving the city at the close of his first term, the people hung his shoes over the city gates as a hint to his successors to walk in his steps. He has written an excellent history of the city, illustrating it with numerous maps and drawings.

His whole career has been favourable to foreigners. While hsien official at Fungyang in the northern part of Anhui province, he saved two of them from a mob which the carelessness and indifference of his superior had allowed to gather.

During the uncertain days of last summer he took every precaution to escort the foreigners to Nanking safely, then with a very rigid hand dealt both with the straggling soldiers sifting down from the north and

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

Now that the Criterion is filled night after night by audiences who watch with amusement, curiosity, and interest the Japanese plays and players, it is interesting to have the opportunity of passing through the stage doors, as it were, of the theatres of Japan, and, realising the drama, as it was and is, in the Land of the Rising Sun. In "Japanese Plays and Playfellows," (published by Heinemann) Mr. Osman Edwards writes in the most entertaining manner of actors, dramatists, dancers, and the geisha. He lifts "the canopies of rosy bloom and curtains of purple wistaria" and takes us behind the scenes very literally.

Between the Japanese "No Dance," that may be styled a play which revolves on a single episode and relates to no more than three or four persons, there lies a very close parallel with the religious plays of Europe. In the one, as in the other, there is the same reverence for the past. The "No Dance" appeals to both patriotic and religious instincts through the medium of an art sometimes immature, but always refined." The roots of this musical pantomime reach far back into mythological times. In the course of events, however, there has been the transition from dance to drama, recitative singing, speeches and dramatic "personæ" being superadded to the chorus. Nowadays there are in Yokio six troupes of "No" players, with a repertoire of from two to three hundred plays.

Mr. Osman Edwards describes his visit to a series of No, produced by an important Japanese company. "The orchestra consisted of a flute and two taiko, drums shaped like a sand-glass and rapped smartly with the open palm. At irregular intervals the musicians emitted a series of staccato cries or wailing notes. In two rows of three on the right of the stage sat the chorus, who intervened now and again with voice and fan. The musicians were seated on low stools at the back of the stage before a long screen of conventional design, in which green pinese trailed across a gold ground. The programme gave assurance of prolonged and varied entertainment—five religious plays and three kiogen (lit. mad words) or farcical interludes." By an hour before noon the audience had arrived, and were sitting on cushions in little pews holding four to six persons. "The women's faces were more thoughtful than one usually sees in the land of laughing musume." The bright colour of the children's dresses made them look like human butterflies, and they watched, with wondering eyes, the gorgeous and terrible figures—warriors, spectres, court ladies—evoked for their delight.

National drama began its career in England and Japan at about the same time. In 1575 Okuni, a priestess who ran away from her temple (but made her peace with the god Onamuji by devoting part of the receipts to repairing his shrine), gave her first theatrical performance at Kyoto. In 1576 "the Earl of Leicester's servants" erected the first public theatre in Blackfriars. The so-called plays of Japan we have seen in London commenced with the semi-Chinese "Mikado" in 1885 followed by "The Geisha" eleven years afterwards. Mr. Osman Edwards says of the Daly's success: "The rickshaw man and dapper policeman, the wisteria and chrysanthemum, the frolicsome tea-house girls, might have been imported from Yokohama. But the plot of The Geisha was as farcically untrue to life as that of The Mikado." The Moonlight Blossom, in spite of its truthful staging, suggested Adelphi melodrama quite as much as Japanese romance. Madame Butterfly was a most successful play—for an English audience. And in the spring of 1900 came "The Celebrated Company from Tokio," with the perfectly delightful Sada Yacco.

Mr. Obojiro Kawakami, who acts so realistically and fights so terrifically on the Criterion stage, holds a high position among Japanese actors of "the soshi school." The soshi were students desirous of reforming and modernising the conservative condition of their stage, and Mr. Kawakami's contribution to the movement consisted of two plays—a realistic piece, founded on the war with China; and an adaptation of "Round the World in Eighty Days." In the play produced recently at the Criterion, "Zingoro," Mr. Kawakami played and earnest Statue Carver. It is the pretty story of Pygmalion and Galatea, but in the Japanese play the wooden statue awakes to life when a mirror is slipped into her bosom! "The Geisha and the Knight," the most dramatic of the Japanese plays we have seen, was written by Mr. Kawakami.

Madame Sada Yacco, who was the first among her countrywomen to act in company with men, is so direct and simple, so finished, dainty and delicate that she simply bewitches her audiences. When she dances, with her little hands turned back, there is a singular fascination in every movement. To quote Mr. Osman Edwards: "A child, she trips through the ball-dance, chasing and tossing an imaginary ball with nimble gaiety; a women, she personates the cherry blossom, and crowned with a floral emblem, while red flames of flowers unroll from her hands, she stoops and sways like a bough in May; a priestess of Inari, the rice-goddess, with upturned hands and conical drum, she depicts the terror of the goblin-fox in a "pas de fascination" woven of strange, swift rushes and sudden turns.

There never was a greater contrast on the same stage than the Japanese cherry-blossom dance of Sada Yacco and the famous serpentine of La Loie Fuller. La Loie has returned to London, after a long American tour, with all her old movements—the gigantic Arum lily, the opalescent butterfly, the golden flame—and several new arrangements of design and colour. The faint tints of a rainbow and the brilliance of the rising sun are the most beautiful of her latest stage effects.

Mr. Osman Edwards gives a very charming word picture of two geisha. He was visiting Dogo, and was recommended to hear and see two beautiful sisters, geisha of shining notoriety. "Our room," he says, was brightened up with flowers and sweetmeats, saké and cigarettes were lavishly provided, cushions set, and lanterns lit. The geisha were announced by their professional names—White Jewel and Young Butterfly—and made smiling obeisance to the 'honorable strangers.' The age of Young Butterfly cannot have exceeded thirteen years. She wore a white silk kimono, heavily embroidered with gold, and gold dragons on a green sash chased one another round her slender waist. In her coiffure was an ivory pin, terminating in a miniature bird-cage, from which a red tassel fluttered defiantly. . . . White Jewel was about ten years older than her sister and dressed far more simply. Her kimono was of black crepon, her sash of iris-coloured brocade, and her hair had no ornament but a purple iris."

Mr. Boyle Lawrence, the author of "A Man of his Word," to be produced at the Imperial Theatre in August, is a most successful journalist, a Londoner, quite a young fellow, but a dramatic critic of many years' standing. One of his first experiences was in working under the American politician and critic, Oakey Hall, for the London edition of the "New York Herald." Mr. Lawrence was sub-editor for some time; a position which he afterwards held on the "Sun." When the "Daily Mail" started its prosperous career, the column of Theatrical Gossip—always bright, interesting, and up-to-date—came from the pen of Mr. Lawrence, under the "nom de plume," "Phœbus." He has now, however, resigned his column and is dramatic critic on the "Mail" instead.

The production of "The Heel of Achilles," another play of Mr. Boyle Lawrence's, written in collaboration with Mr. Louis N. Parker, has already been announced. Although Mr. Fred Terry and Miss Julia Neilson do not propose to play it until next January, at the Globe, there are several important engagements already made, among others, that of Mr. Sydney Valentine for a strong character part. Two one-act plays by Mr. Lawrence were produced some years ago, at the Opera Comique and the Globe respectively. He has published one book, called "Fin de Siecle Stories," but nearly all his time hitherto has been given to journalistic work.

One of the most popular tenors of the day, Mr. Joseph O'Mara, started his career with the discouragement rather than the help of nearly all his friends. He was born and passed his boyhood in Limerick, and he speaks with the slight Irish brogue which it is always a pleasure to hear. He studied in Italy, and made his first appearance as Ivanhoe, in the memorable production at the English Opera House—a wonderful beginning for a young, then unknown singer. Mr. O'Mara sang in Italian opera, under Sir Augustus Harris's management, for four years, before going to America with "Shemus O'Brien", in which he played Mike Murphy, the tenor and villain of the opera. Last years Mr. O'Mara again returned to Covent garden, to sing in Cavalleria Rusticana. Recently, he has been doing more concert work than any other singer in London; sometimes he has as many as four engagements on the same day. Directly the season is over, he is going to Paris for two months' holiday and study combined. Mr. O'Mara sings in five languages French, German, Italian, English and Irish.

Mr. O'Mara tells an amusing story of a certain performance of Shemus O'Brin, in Liverpool. In the last act, as the villain, he was trying to persuade Shemus' wife to elope, and his realistic acting so excited a woman in the audience that she called out at the top of her voice. "Oh, ye devil!" and the scene ended in a roar of laughter. On another occasion, in Ireland, Mr. O'Mara was playing Faust, and just as he was descending, with Mephistopheles, to the lower regions the trap door stuck and they remained perfectly immovable, from their waists upwards in sight of the audience. "Begor, Pat!" exclaimed a voice from the gallery, "Hell's full at last!"

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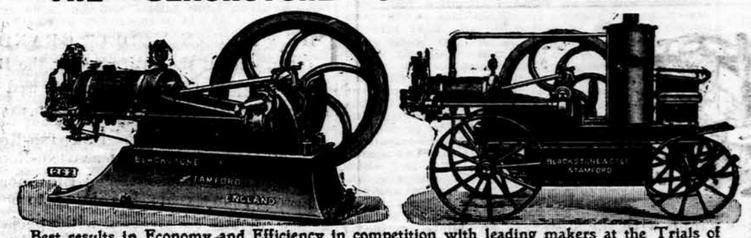

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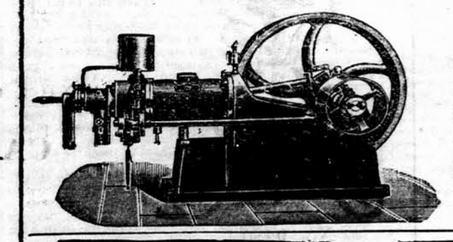

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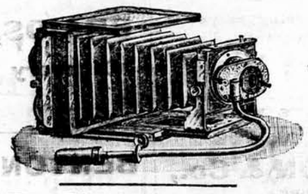

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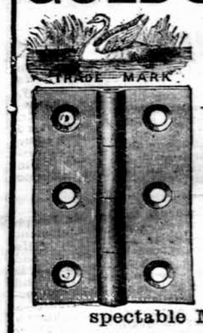

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.